

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
REGULATIONS SEEK TO SIDE-
TRACK SERVICES TO SENIORS

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an ongoing battle which has been waged with the Legal Services Corporation proposed eligibility guidelines issued on August 29, 1983. These guidelines seek to restrict access to legal services by imposing guidelines which, in my eyes, and in the eyes of many, directly violate not only the spirit, but the very intent of the Legal Services Corporation Act.

On September 22, the House Subcommittee on Human Services of the Select Committee on Aging, which I Chair, conducted a hearing to examine the impact of the proposed regulations upon the elderly and the disabled. My special interest in this issue stems from my authorship, in the 1977 amendments to the Legal Services Corporation Act, for priority services to the elderly and the disabled. The proposed regulations, in their original form, would have diminished substantially, if not completely eliminated access to legal services by the very same people the act is charged to serve.

The subcommittee received extensive testimony from not only the Corporation but from a number of organizations which represent the elderly and the handicapped. By our own estimates, legal services would be denied to at least one-half if not two-thirds of the eligible elderly population had the regulations been finalized in their original form. As a result of the hearing, I was joined by a number of my colleagues, including the ranking Republican member of our subcommittee, OLYMPIA SNOWE, in calling for the complete withdrawal of the proposed regulations. A copy of our comments to the Corporation on the proposed regulations are included here for the benefit of my colleagues.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., September 28, 1983.

Mr. JOHN C. MEYER,
Deputy General Counsel, Office of General
Counsel, Legal Services Corporation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MEYER: We are writing to provide you with our comments on the proposed regulations addressing client eligibility published by the Legal Services Corporation on August 29, 1983 (48 Fed. Reg. 39086).

It is our opinion, based upon a careful review of the proposed regulations, that their implementation would result in a severe and unacceptable alteration or elimination of legal services to the poor elderly. Such action is directly contradictory to both the spirit and intent of the 1977 amendments to the Act which specifically state that priority for services shall be given to the elderly and the handicapped. In our estimation, if the proposed regulations are implemented, over one-half and as many as two-thirds of the elderly poor could be eliminated from legal services.

In testimony before the Subcommittee on Human Services of the House Select Committee on Aging on September 22, it was revealed that the proposed regulations depart dramatically from existing eligibility requirements for the two major income support programs for the elderly: Food Stamps and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). This inconsistency will have the effect of eliminating the very same clients from the program that the program was created to serve. In addition, the new assets test will require local legal service providers to endure an excessive paperwork burden to verify assets of potential clients. Such an administrative burden would only serve to divert critically-needed resources.

There are specific provisions within the proposed regulations (Section 1611.6 maximum allowable assets) which we feel would seriously impact upon the elderly. These provisions include, but are not limited to:

1. Group Representation: The application of an assets test to members of an organization designed to protect groups of poor and frail elderly is a misapplication of law. There are many organizations, such as those which represent institutionalized elderly, who are not composed of potential clients, but instead, represent those in institutions that cannot speak for themselves. Eliminating group access to legal services by imposing an asset test upon the group does a direct disservice to the very people living in such homes that cannot represent themselves. This provision reflects not only a misunderstanding of the role of such groups in protecting the elderly, but more importantly, is a direct attack upon the right of the poorest of the poor elderly to be afforded equal justice under the law.

2. Home equity not to exceed \$15,000: This provision ignores the fact that the majority of the elderly who live in their own homes have also owned them for some time. The most recent housing survey notes that 88% of all low-income homeowners own homes nationwide valued above \$15,000, including 3,095,000 who are over 65.

3. IRA's and Keogh plans: Inclusion of income from such government-protected retirement plans in determining eligibility contradicts all incentives provided to the elderly to establish and contribute to such plans.

4. Maximum equity of \$4,500 for one or more licensed vehicles: This provision overlooks the fact that many working, low-income seniors would be forced to choose between working and unemployment in order to obtain legal services. Furthermore, the SSI program totally excludes one car if

it is necessary for employment or for medical-related treatment. (Sec. 1611.4, 1611.5)

5. Counting assets of family members: By requiring that the assets of all household members be counted under Section 1611.6, the proposed rules provide a number of disincentives for family members to care for elderly relatives at home if they also seek legal services.

6. Verification: The requirements set forth in the proposed rules would impede legal services by creating an excessive paperwork burden upon legal services attorneys. The verification requirements that allow all clients information to be made available to the Legal Services Corporation not only forces attorneys to violate client confidentiality codes, but also to divert staff time to determining complex eligibility criteria.

In sum, we believe that if these regulations were to become final—either in whole or in part—they would violate the spirit, if not the very intent of the Legal Services Corporation Act. Specifically, we feel that these new eligibility requirements are in direct conflict with the specific mission of the Corporation under Sections 1002(3) and 1007 (a)(2)(B) to provide services to "any person financially unable to afford legal assistance. We call upon you to withdraw the August 29, 1983 regulations. There is no reasonable explanation why the Corporation, without a confirmed Board of Directors, should undertake such a radical reversal of eligibility requirements at this time. We intend to assure that adequate funding is provided to the Corporation to protect the right of poor citizens of this Nation to equal justice under the law.

We are also including, as part of our official comments on the proposed regulations, testimony received by the Human Services Subcommittee on this matter. We ask that you make this testimony part of our official position.

Sincerely,

MARIO BIAGGI,
Chairman.
OLYMPIA J. SNOWE,
Ranking Minority Member.
BARNEY FRANK,
Member of Congress.
CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER,
Member of Congress.
LES AUCCOIN,
Member of Congress.
STAN LUNDINE,
Member of Congress.
EDWARD ROYBAL,
Member of Congress.

On September 28, Mr. Donald P. Bogard, president of the Legal Services Corporation, sent the subcommittee the accompanying letter which indicates his intent to revise substantial sections of the proposed rules. For the benefit of my colleagues, the letter follows:

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION,
Washington, D.C., September 28, 1983.
Hon. MARIO BIAGGI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to thank you for the time and attention you and your

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

Committee devoted to the Legal Services Corporation last week. After carefully considering the suggestions you made, I have decided to accept your most important recommendations and am redrafting the proposed eligibility guidelines to include the following provisions:

1. Local programs will establish the specific guidelines for determining eligibility.
2. Special consideration must be given to the needs of the elderly, institutionalized and handicapped.
3. A client's equity in a home may be excluded from the assets considered by the local program in establishing eligibility.
4. Equity in work related equipment need not disqualify a client.
5. Impediments to an individual's access to the assets of the family or household must be taken into account.
6. The ceiling on maximum allowable assets may be waived by the program director.

I am enclosing a draft of the changes which will be submitted to the Board as part of our staff recommendations.

Sincerely,

DONALD P. BOGARD,
President.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION/PROPOSED REVISIONS 45 CFR 1611 WITH OGC TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Section 1611.5(b)(2)(D) should be revised to read: The existence of assets, including liquid and non-liquid, which are available to the applicant and are in excess of the asset ceiling set by the recipient pursuant to Section 1611.6.

Section 1611.6 *Asset Ceilings* should be amended to read as follows:

By January 30, 1984, and annually thereafter, the governing body of the recipient shall establish guidelines incorporating specific and reasonable asset ceilings, including both liquid and non-liquid assets, to be utilized in determining eligibility for services. The guidelines shall consider the economy of the service area and the relative cost-of-living of low-income persons so as to ensure the availability of services to those in the greatest economic and legal need.

The guidelines shall be consistent with the recipient's priorities established in accordance with 45 CFR 1620 and special consideration shall be given to the legal needs of the elderly, institutionalized, and handicapped.

Assets considered shall include all liquid and non-liquid assets of all persons who are resident members of a family unit, except that a recipient may exclude the principal residence of a client. The guidelines shall take into account impediments to an individual's access to assets of the family unit or household.

Reasonable equity value in work-related equipment which is essential to the employment or self-employment of an applicant or member of a family unit, shall not be utilized to disqualify an applicant, provided that the owner is attempting to produce income consistent with its fair market value.

The governing body may establish authority for the project director to waive the ceilings on maximum allowable assets in unusual or extremely meritorious situations.

While I applaud the Corporation for their attention to our concerns, I remain deeply troubled over both the vague references to revision of the proposed rules as well as two important issues which remain under active

consideration by the Corporation. These issues—both addressed extensively in our hearing, are the issue of group representation and the public benefits exemption. Current regulations allow for advocacy groups to retain legal services attorneys on behalf of individuals or groups which they represent. A perfect example of this are those groups which exist to protect the right of nursing home residents—who by definition are poor and who are clearly unable to retain access to counsel. The proposed LSC regulations would bar advocacy groups from retaining attorneys on behalf of residents based on the erroneous assumption that members of such advocacy organizations may have their own money to hire attorneys. The absurdity of this assumption speaks volumes about the lack of understanding of the role of such organizations on behalf of the poor and institutionalized.

A second aspect of the proposed regulations which remain in issue is the provision in existing regulations which automatically grants eligibility to anyone who currently receives public benefits, including SSI and food stamps. The subcommittee's hearing revealed that little thought had been given by the LSC to income guidelines for SSI and food stamp programs—the most important benefits to the poor elderly—when the proposed regulations were drafted. Yet, as the September 28 letter from the LSC states, consideration was not given to the public benefits exemption—despite the fact that its very intent was to minimize redtape and to preserve resources by providing for the public benefits exemption. As a result, the subcommittee sent a subsequent letter to the LSC outlining the remaining issues with the proposed regulations as we see them.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING, SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., September 30, 1983.

Mr. DONALD P. BOGARD,
President, Legal Services Corporation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BOGARD: We appreciate your letter of September 28, 1983 which indicated your decision to revise selected portions of the proposed client eligibility regulations published in the Federal Register on August 29, 1983.

Your attention to our comments and recommendations from last week's hearing was most encouraging. However, we remain deeply concerned over two remaining issues in the proposed regulations which were not addressed in your letter. We assume these proposed regulations are under active consideration by your agency and urge you to withdraw those remaining sections which deal with the following areas:

Group Representation: Current regulations (45 CFR Sec. 161.5(c)) require that all groups seeking legal assistance certify that they lack funds to obtain private counsel. We believe that the proposed revisions to this section of the regulations in fact misrepresent the intent of the law since the organizations in question must already certify

that they do not have the resources to hire private attorneys. Our extensive experience with such advocacy organizations, which primarily exist to protect the legal rights of poor elderly and institutionalized individuals, conclusively demonstrates that these groups are not composed of "rich members" as the proposed regulations contend. Rather, these groups are composed of concerned citizens who recognize that those who cannot help themselves, such as nursing home residents, must retain access to legal service in order to protect the rights of those who cannot help themselves.

Public benefits exception: Section 1611.4 of the proposals eliminates a critical portion of existing regulations which have been in effect since 1976 and which make those receiving public benefits automatically eligible for legal services. This was primarily done to assure a minimal amount of administrative "red tape" would be placed upon local service providers. It also underscores a fundamental aspect of the Legal Services Corporation Act itself: if someone is poor enough to be receiving public benefits, such as food stamps or SSI, they certainly should be eligible for legal services. To deny, as the proposed regulations suggest, these individuals from automatic eligibility with the justification that "a person receiving government income maintenance payments may have more disposable income than one receiving income solely from employment" is, in our opinion, irresponsible and misleading. More importantly, this statement reflects a basic lack of understanding about those individuals on public assistance and attempts to create two categories of poor—those who are "worthy" because they work and those who are "unworthy" because they do not work.

We believe that there was ample evidence presented at our September 22 hearing to warrant withdrawal of these two additional aspects of the proposed regulations. If, in fact, the Corporation has conducted an analysis or study that would refute our position on these two sections of the proposed rules, we would like to be advised of this fact. If the Corporation has made these recommendations without benefit of systematic analysis of their impact upon the poor elderly and disabled communities, we respectfully request that you withdraw these remaining sections prior to the October 4 public meeting of the Board of Directors. The promulgation of these proposals in their current form would deny justice to a group of citizens who otherwise would be unable to obtain legal assistance in the event their rights are challenged.

With kindest regards, we are,
MARIO BIAGGI,

Chairman.
OLYMPIA J. SNOWE,
Ranking Minority Member.

The LSC Board of Directors planned a public hearing on October 4 for the expressed purpose of discussing the proposed regulations. This meeting was canceled and has yet to be rescheduled. In the interim, I plan to vigorously monitor the activities of the Corporation to assure that the concerns of Congress are adequately relayed to all the members of the Board who will have to make final determinations on these proposed rules.

I stand by my original call for the complete withdrawal of these eligibil-

ity regulations. They are misdirected, badly conceived, and equally as important, they are being proposed by a Corporation that does not even have a fully confirmed membership. The very fact that the LSC maintains business as usual without a fully confirmed board only serves to fuel the belief of many of us in Congress who these actions as another in a series of actions designed to render legal services programs useless—instead of making them more useful to the very neediest members of our society.

The subcommittee will continue to monitor this area and will vigorously continue to oppose any attempts to alter existing eligibility in a program that has served communities and their poor members, especially the elderly and disabled, admirably.●

GOLD (PLATED) FISH AND ACID RAIN

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, in an October 12 editorial, the Wall Street Journal discussed various schemes being proposed to control acid rain. According to David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, one such plan would end up costing \$6,000 for every pound of fish supposedly saved. The cost for another plan is \$66,000 per pound of fish.

I have communicated my concerns about the potential high cost of any acid rain control program, particularly in the Midwest, to the President and others. The points made in the Journal editorial further emphasize the importance of careful consideration being given by the administration and the Congress prior to moving ahead with any acid rain control program.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of our colleagues, I would like to include in the RECORD at this point the text of the October 12 Wall Street Journal editorial entitled, "Gold (Plated) Fish."

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 12, 1983]

GOLD (PLATED) FISH

David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has calculated that a \$21 billion "acid rain control" program recently advanced by Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Ruckelshaus would put a price tag of \$6,000 a pound on every fish supposedly saved. And if you take some of the more extreme proposals, the price of fish in Northeast lakes goes up to \$66,000 a pound.

Mr. Stockman's figures help to illustrate what a fish story the whole acid-rain issue has become. The Ruckelshaus plan represents the total abandonment of cost-benefit analysis by zealots inside and outside the

EPA. Even more damning, there is as yet no strong evidence that emissions from coal-fired plants in the Midwest are in fact "killing" lakes, fish and forests in the Northeast and, hence, that spending billions of taxpayer and/or ratepayer dollars to clean up the emissions would make a difference. This latest "environmental" campaign (remember the big ozone-layer fright of a few years back?) is simply crunching over the many serious scientists who have studied acidity causes and effects in the Northeast and concluded that the causes are largely natural ones and the effects over-dramatized.

Consider, for a moment, just a few recent scientific studies. The National Laboratory Consortium—composed of the Argonne, Brookhaven, Oak Ridge and Pacific Northwest national labs—found major "flaws" in a much-touted acid-rain study by the National Academy of Sciences. The NAS study purported to show that reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions would result in a "linear," or one-to-one, reduction in acid deposition. The consortium said it "disagreed almost uniformly with the methods used to reach this conclusion and with the conclusion itself." It added: "The conclusion of a linear removal mechanism for sulfur dioxide is not supportable."

Tennessee Valley Authority scientists recently investigated the causes of fish kills in trout-rearing facilities near Raven Fork Creek in North Carolina. It found that water runoff from the highly acid soils of surrounding forests was the culprit, not man-made acid rain. Similarly, a study by Everett and Associates, an independent research group in Maryland, found that forestry practices in the Adirondacks are increasing soil acidity and that water percolating through the soil is carrying the acids into the lakes and streams.

Despite the claims about acid rain killing forests, there has been no damage to more highly sensitive plant life in the Adirondacks, according to botanist E. H. Ketchledge, who has studied the region for a quarter century. "The fragile alpine summit vegetation . . . does not appear to exhibit the slightest damage or deterioration or decline purported by some spokesmen to be killing the more complex and thus more stable spruce-fir forests immediately down-slope," he says. "This most fragile of all ecosystems in New York State has escaped the postulated damage widely heralded elsewhere about these mountains."

Claims that acid rain is killing red spruce trees in Vermont aren't supported by the data, according to an analysis by California-based Environmental Research & Technology Inc. It blamed an extreme drought in the mid-1960s for slowing the trees' reproduction.

Edward C. Krug and Charles R. Frink of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, writing in Science magazine, point to changes in land use, soil-formation processes and vegetative succession as causes for increased acidification. "Natural processes of acidification must be more carefully considered in assessing benefits expected from proposed reductions in emissions of oxides of sulfur and nitrogen," they concluded.

But politics, not science, clearly is driving the acid-rain campaign. In true Madison Avenue fashion, acid rain sells, implying as it does some new environmental horror that might cause your skin to peel off in a rain shower. At a time when most Americans realize the air and water are getting cleaner and want economic sense brought to bear on government regulations, the acid-rain scare

helps keep letters and money pouring into environmentalists' headquarters. Politicians have been learning, through the movement's success in dispatching Anne McGill Burford and James Watt, not to make light of even its more irrational demands. A National Governors' Association task force, created to achieve some consensus on acid rain, has been horse-trading over who is going to pick up the tab.

Mr. Ruckelshaus was brought in to appease the forces that destroyed Mrs. Burford. He has been joined in that endeavor by presidential science adviser George Keyworth. A panel commissioned by Mr. Keyworth recommended earlier this year that "additional steps should be taken now" to make a "meaningful reduction" in sulfur-dioxide emissions, even though it admitted that our understanding of acid rain is "quite incomplete" and "major uncertainties" will remain "well into the future." In other words, spend \$21 billion and see if anything interesting happens. Which man, woman or child wants to be first to put up his \$100 for this experiment?

David Stockman, no slouch at politics as well as numbers, sees through this wasteful game. It's about time a few other people did as well.●

TRIBUTE TO BUCKS COUNTY CITIZENS

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to two outstanding Bucks County, Pa., citizens, Dorothy and David Dickstein. Both Dorothy and David lead very active lives in several areas of community involvement.

Brooklyn-born Dorothy Dickstein, a registered nurse, has been an exceptional contributor to area Jewish activities. She has been vice president of the N.E. Chapter of the American Jewish Congress and president of the Levittown Chapter. Mrs. Dickstein has served as president of the Women's Division of the combined Jewish Appeal and as the president of the Federation, the board of directors of the Jewish Family Service, Congregation Beth-El Synagogue, and a board member and membership chairperson of the Congregation Beth-El Sisterhood. In addition, she has been chosen most deservedly as the Congregation Beth-El Woman of the Year.

David Dickstein, a Philadelphia native and graduate of the University of Pennsylvania at age 18, has been a leader in the community since he moved to Levittown after service in World War II and a short stint as a Government employee. He has been president of Chaim Weitzman Chapter of the American Jewish Federation and president and director for the Lower Bucks Realtors Multiple Listing Service. Mr. Dickstein has served on the board of directors of the Jewish

Family Service and Congregation Beth-El.

I join the Jewish National Fund and the Dickstein's children in paying tribute to the commitment of Dorothy and David Dickstein to the Jewish and humanitarian causes they have supported. I was proud to have attended the testimonial dinner for the Dicksteins last night at Congregation Beth-El. In addition to a testimonial dinner in their honor, the Jewish National Fund will establish the Dickstein Woodland in the Negev. I know my colleagues join me in commending these two extraordinary individuals, Dorothy and David Dickstein, who serve as an example and inspiration to us all.●

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF FARMINGTON HILLS MICHIGAN

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 23, the city of Farmington Hills, Mich., which I am honored to represent, will celebrate its 10th anniversary.

In this short time, Farmington Hills has grown to be one of the 25 largest cities in the State of Michigan. Since its incorporation as a city, it has increased its population by 14 percent attracting more than 10,000 people to the already established community.

Farmington Hills, although primarily residential, has been able to maintain a balance of business and industry that is necessary to sustain a thriving community, and which still complements the city's residential flavor.

In its continuing effort to attract companies and jobs, the city has created a business environment that attracts even international firms such as the Robert Bosch Corp., a German manufacturer.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my sincerest congratulations and best wishes to the city of Farmington Hills, and to its people on this, the 10th anniversary.

The balance they have been able to set between providing an excellent place to live and an exceptional area to locate a business should serve as a model for many other communities.

I look forward to joining the people of Farmington Hills in celebrating many more anniversaries to commemorate the growth and accomplishments of such a fine city.●

TRIBUTE TO CHUMS

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding progress that has been made by CHUMS (Cancer Hopefuls United for Mutual Support), a young health organization whose efforts are directed toward improving the quality of life of cancer patients/survivors. CHUMS is a national organization of cancer patients/survivors and their families and friends. CHUMS was started in September 1981—and incorporated in November 1981—as a national self-help organization that emphasizes life—life with good quality—for all who have a history of cancer, cancer of all kinds.

The purposes of CHUMS are:

First. To afford cancer patients/survivors the opportunity to meet, share experiences, and offer each other mutual peer support.

Second. To offer therapeutic aid via self-help and crisis intervention.

Third. To help cancer patients/survivors and their families and friends all the better to understand the nature of cancer and to cope with the resulting traumas and problems.

Fourth. To disseminate information about the latest developments on the subject of cancer—inclusive of lecture-discussions by prominent cancer specialists.

Fifth. To stress that cancer is a disease, not a disaster, and that it often is curable, especially if detected early and treated early.

Sixth. To counter misconceptions that cancer is a "death sentence" by highlighting cancer survivors who are 5 and more years beyond diagnosis.

Seventh. To educate cancer patients/survivors—and the public at large—to the fact that it is now possible for cancer patients to survive and live out their normal lifespans.

Eighth. To reduce the trauma of cancer and get cancer patients/survivors back into the mainstream of life.

Ninth. To encourage cancer patients/survivors to become cancer "hopefuls" and opt for life.

Tenth. To improve the quality of life of cancer patients/survivors by helping them to achieve a positive outlook, the determination to live, and the will to get well, be well and stay well.

The CHUMS agenda includes:

First. Self-help rap sessions at which cancer patients/survivors share experiences with each other.

Second. Crisis intervention and information service on a nationwide basis.

Third. Educational meetings at which prominent cancer specialists speak and answer questions.

Fourth. Phone-a-patient and visit-a-patient programs to let cancer patients/survivors know somebody cares.

Fifth. Pen pal program to enable cancer patients/survivors to correspond with each other.

Sixth. Campaign against discrimination of cancer patients/survivors in employment, insurance, and other areas.

Seventh. Fun despite cancer parties—cancer patients/survivors deserve to have fun too!

Eighth. CHUMS cancer research fund to sponsor meaningful research to help find a cure for cancer.

Ninth. CHUMS exchange, a newsletter with good news for and about cancer patients/survivors.

Tenth. House-hotel facility to ease traveling expenses and burdens for cancer patients undergoing treatment and for social purposes.

On Sunday, October 23, 1983, CHUMS will hold its second annual luncheon, where I am proud to note that I will be given a special award by their organization, "Congressman of the Year."

I want to take this opportunity to bring my colleagues up to date on this organization and the distinguished people who are associated with its work, including some of our colleagues.

At the luncheon on October 23, the following persons will be honored:

Dr. Ruth Lewis Farkas, former Ambassador to Luxembourg, as CHUMS 1983 Woman of the Year;

Mrs. Rose Katz, proprietor, Sarge's Restaurant and Gourmet Shoppe, as CHUMS 1983 Restaurateur of the Year;

Philip Strax, M.D., F.A.C.R., medical director, Guttman Institute, as CHUMS 1983 Physician of the Year.

Candy Jones, well-known radio talk show host-author will serve as M.C. at the luncheon.

Dr. Sarah Splaver, noted psychologist and author of many works in the fields of psychology, guidance, and education, will preside as president of CHUMS.

Edward S. Greenwald, M.D., medical oncologist, Montefiore Hospital, and member of CHUMS Medical Advisory Board, will present highlights on "Good News in Cancer."

The following are among the show business celebrities who will entertain at CHUMS second annual luncheon:

LeRoy Reams, male star of the Broadway hit, "Forty-Second Street";

Eileen Barnett, female star of the Broadway hit, "Nine";

Lynn Phigpen, Tony Award winning actress of Broadway hit, "Tintypes."

Juliette Koka and Petronia Paley, noted singer-actresses, will also entertain.

In the organizational structure of CHUMS, as follows, there are many

who are themselves cancer patients/survivors or the survivors of cancer victims:

President: Sarah Splaver, Ph. D., counseling psychologist, author of many books, is a cancer survivor 8 years past diagnosis.

Vice president: Stanely L. Tannenbaum, M.S.S.W., C.S.W., social worker.

Secretary: Vivienne Niemann, advertising agency executive, is a cancer survivor.

Treasurer: Robert E. Georgens, chemist, is a survivor of a cancer victim.

On the board of directors are the following:

Zelda Ainsberg, former teacher of secretarial sciences, New York City Community College; cancer survivor.

Warren Berland, M.S.W., C.S.W., social worker.

Gregory Blumenfeld, cytologist; cancer survivor.

Diana D. DuBroff, J.D., attorney-at-law.

Deborah C. Georgens, R.N., senior nurse, Montefiore Hospital.

Helen Kleinberg, director, Career Counseling and Placement Center, Lehman College, City University of New York; cancer survivor.

Janet Levins, M.S.W., C.S.W., social worker; cancer survivor.

H. Alan Robinson, Ed. D., professor of education, Hofstra University, Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y.

Wilma C. Rogalin, former director of personnel services, Pan-American World Airways, Inc.; survivor of cancer victim.

William C. Zeek, Ph. D., chemist; cancer survivor.

For further information about CHUMS, write to CHUMS, 3310 Rochambeau Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 10467, or phone 1-212-652-1540.●

FALL RIVER CITY COUNCIL

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, last month, the city council of the city of Fall River joined with many Americans in expressing condemnation of the reckless disregard for human life shown by the Soviet Union when it shot down the Korean Air Line plane. The Fall River City Council went on to request action by Congress, which action I believe was taken when the House and the Senate passed the resolution which we passed on this matter.

I commend the Fall River City Council for its expression of feeling on this issue, and for speaking out on international matters of importance. I think it is important that the Soviet Union and the rest of the world understand that the feelings of condemna-

tion expressed by the Congress and the President in this regard are widely shared throughout America and this resolution demonstrates that fact.

I submit this resolution to be reprinted here:

CITY OF FALL RIVER, IN CITY COUNCIL

Be it resolved, that this City Council does hereby condemn the actions of the Soviet Union in shooting down an unarmed commercial airliner, and be it further

Resolved, that Senators Kennedy and Tsongas and Representative Frank are hereby requested to ask of the Soviet Government a full explanation; a public apology; compensation to the families of the victims; and public assurances that this kind of action will never happen again.●

SKOKIE OR MORTON GROVE?

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, there has recently been a great deal of discussion surrounding the Supreme Court decision not to review the handgun banning ordinance of Morton Grove, Ill. Those who support restrictive gun control are touting this refusal to hear the case as confirmation that the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee the right of law-abiding citizens to possess weapons. I disagree with that assessment as do many others. I commend to my colleagues the following article appearing in the October 5, 1983, Wall Street Journal.

SKOKIE OR MORTON GROVE?

America's gun-ban liberals are celebrating Monday's Supreme Court refusal to review a Morton Grove, Ill., ordinance prohibiting the town's ordinary citizens from possessing a functioning handgun—anywhere, anyhow. The gun banners proclaim they have at last dusted aside silly misinterpretations of the U.S. Constitution and are on their way toward removing the handgun's threat to society.

They are a bit premature. A non-review is not definitive. And it certainly doesn't sweep aside democratic process. The news of the Supreme Court's decision was only a few hours old when the city council of Skokie, Ill., convened to consider an ordinance similar to the one in Morton Grove. When the smoke of a fiery debate had cleared and the council's vote was counted, it came out 4-3 against the proposed ordinance.

Skokie, a northwest suburb of Chicago, is not exactly redneck country. It is middle-class, a liberal Democratic stronghold with hardly a pickup truck in sight. Its reason for not following the lead of its wealthier neighbor had very little to do with the emotion-charged philosophical arguments that surround this issue. It had a great deal to do with practical considerations. Board member Frank McCabe, who voted no while expressing some partiality towards stricter gun control, explained afterwards, "I voted the way I did because any ordinance you put on the books with no intent to enforce it causes contempt for the law."

That should tell the gun banners they have a serious problem, whatever the courts

may say. To be sure, the drift towards ever more pervasive legal constraints and the gradual erosion of what were once regarded as the rights of a free people aid their cause. They may someday win their argument that the Founding Fathers never meant to give citizens the right to bear arms except as part of organized militias. But if they contemplate laws that envision sending local policemen into millions of private homes to search for defensive family weapons, they are contemplating laws that will not be enforced.

As Mr. McCabe sagely observed, legal process itself is damaged by the passage of laws that cannot be enforced. Prohibition is the classic example. And even though a good case can be made for gun registration and concealed-weapons laws—which do have some law-enforcement utility in that they often enable the police to hit crooks with a rap that will stick—their efficacy in stopping gun use is open to some doubt. New York City is strict indeed about handguns and not a very safe place at certain hours in certain neighborhoods. If the gun-ban crusaders were really serious about crime they would be out fighting for larger police forces, speedier trials, stricter probation and parole laws and modifications of rules that exclude from jury consideration so-called "illegal" evidence. By some curious perversion of logic, the same people who want to invade private homes in search of weapons very often favor kid-glove treatment of identifiable crooks.

The high court decision not to review Morton Grove's law is not the last word in the courts. But even if the gun banners have the last word there someday, it still will be up to politicians to decide how far they want to press this matter. A lot of them will decide not to emulate the heavy-handed trustees of Morton Grove but instead to follow the better-reasoned lead of the Skokie city council.●

IN MEMORIAM: HUGH P. CARCELLA

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 1983, during the Columbus Day recess period, Hugh P. Carcella, an organizer and one of the founders of the United Steelworkers of America died. Hugh Carcella leaves a strong legacy in my congressional district, Mr. Speaker, for it was in honor of him that locals 4889, 5092, and 7246 of the Steelworkers Union named their union hall in Fairless Hills, Pa.

Hugh Carcella was born in Parma, Italy, and came to this country when he was 5 years old. His father worked in the coal mines in Cambria County, Pa., and young Hugh left school to work in the mines when he was but 14. Three years later, Mr. Speaker, he became president of his United Mine Workers local at the age of 17. When the UMW decided to unionize workers in the steel industry, Hugh Carcella was one of the leaders of the movement in western Pennsylvania.

After serving in the Army in World War II, Mr. Carcella returned to the union, and eventually in 1955 became administrator of affairs for all steel-worker locals in southeastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey. One year later he was elected to a 5-year term as director of union affairs for district 7, and served in that capacity for 21 years. During that time district 7 expanded from 100 locals with 35,000 members to 291 locals with more than 72,000 members.

After his mandatory retirement at the age of 65, Hugh Carcella was honored by the working men and women he led when the USWA headquarters near the huge Fairless Works in Bucks County, Pa., was renamed Hugh Carcella Hall.

Hugh Carcella, Mr. Speaker, will be missed by all who knew him. His accomplishments for his fellow workers, for his union, and the steel industry, and for his country will long be remembered. ●

AND YE SHALL KNOW THEM BY THEIR DEEDS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, over the years, many of my colleagues and I have watched and studied both the words and deeds of the Soviet Union. I am certain that all of us have come to the same, sad conclusion. There are, indeed, great inconsistencies between what the Soviet Union says and what it actually does. Unfortunately, that nation's deeds belie its words. A recent Washington Post article described one of the Soviets' latest actions. A Soviet intelligence vessel harassed and threatened an unarmed Japanese search vessel which was engaged in trying to locate wreckage from the Korean airliner.

The tragic downing of this civilian aircraft in September is a classic example of what the Soviet Union represents in the world. For many years, the Soviets have claimed that they respected and honored the international air accords which they have signed. They tried to paint themselves as leaders in an effort of worldwide cooperation, peace, and harmony. A brief look at history will show that this is not the case. On a number of occasions in the past, the Soviets have downed unarmed civilian aircraft which accidentally strayed into Soviet airspace.

Many unarmed American reconnaissance aircraft met similar fates. These planes were often lured into Soviet airspace by cleverly positioned radio beacons which confused the pilots into thinking that they were still in international airspace.

Even if the Korean airliner had strayed into a sensitive military zone, can any state justify taking 269 lives in order to protect an area of the sky it calls its own? Established international procedure requires that the violating aircraft be escorted out of the area, but not shot down. To further reveal their true feelings about the value of a human life, the Kremlin threatened to take the same action in the future if another airliner strayed into Soviet airspace. I am amazed at the Kremlin's unbending reaction to the tragic destruction of the Korean airliner. Is their reaction to the disaster indicative of a country that really wants world peace?

Just a few weeks ago at the United Nations, the Soviets proudly proclaimed that they wanted peace in the world and called for a freeze in nuclear arms. They then described President Reagan's new flexibility in the Geneva arms talks as a "sugar-coated ploy." We all know that compromise is the key to any successful negotiating process. The Soviets must be willing to negotiate in good faith and to make tradeoffs. Since the Soviets are not getting their way in Geneva, they began to make veiled threats to Western European countries and suggested that the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in that area would provoke Soviet countermeasures.

Recently, Soviet rhetoric has been designed to create the appearance of an international crisis. Many believe that the Soviets will resort to even more aggressive tactics which could be backed up with cold war type actions to create a sense of danger and fear among Western European nations.

To further enhance this sense of impending disaster, the Soviets are threatening to walk out of the medium-range missile talks in Geneva.

All of these maneuverings fit into a very simple pattern. What the Soviets fail to win at the negotiating table, they will try to win through pressure, intimidation, and military force, if necessary.

The use of a Soviet military vessel to threaten a Japanese ship searching for wreckage from the downed Korean airliner is but another example of how the Kremlin deals with the world.

With these thoughts in mind, let me recommend this article to all of my colleagues in the House as a recent example of the reality of the Soviet Union.

The article follows:

SOVIET SHIP BRANDISHED ARMS AT A JAPANESE SEARCH VESSEL

(By Fred Hiatt)

A Soviet intelligence ship brandished weapons at a Japanese vessel and held it at bay for 20 minutes in international waters three days ago while the Japanese vessel was participating in a U.S. search for undersea remains of a downed South Korean airliner, U.S. officials said yesterday.

Two U.S. officials described the Monday incident as the most belligerent Soviet attempt to interfere with U.S. search efforts, but the Pentagon played down its importance. The standoff ended when a U.S. warship appeared on the scene and sent repeated radio messages warning the Soviet ship to move away.

U.S. and Soviet ships have been competing to find the wreckage in the Sea of Japan west of the Soviet island of Sakhalin since the Soviets shot down the Korean Air Lines jet with 269 aboard Sept. 1.

Navy officials said yesterday that nine Navy, Coast Guard and Japanese ships have almost exhausted their search of the 14-mile-square area initially identified as the likeliest location of the crash. They said that the search area probably will be expanded.

The officials also said that, although the jetliner's flight recorder probably ceased emitting sounds 30 days after the crash, U.S. sonar could find almost any piece of wreckage.

Recently a Navy drone was sent down about 2,500 feet to examine an object that had registered on the sonar that turned out to be a skillet, not from the KAL crash.

U.S. officials said that the plane's debris and black box might provide clues as to why the Korean jet strayed into Soviet airspace and how the Soviets shot it down.

The Soviet Union has said that the KAL jet was on a spying mission over sensitive military installations, a charge that the United States and South Korea dismiss as preposterous.

Pentagon officials who asked not to be named confirmed yesterday that a confrontation took place between a Soviet intelligence ship and the Kaiko Maru 3, a Japanese ship operating under contract for the U.S. Navy.

But they said that top-ranking officials did not view the incident with great alarm and had not filed an official protest.

Other officials said, however, that U.S. officials conducting the difficult search were disturbed by the incident.

One official said that the Soviets' behavior could presage a Soviet naval response if U.S. ships find wreckage and try to bring it to surface.

When the incident occurred, the Kaiko Maru 3 was attempting to recover a locator buoy that it had dropped into the ocean about three miles beyond Soviet waters.

A Soviet intelligence ship, known as an AGI, headed for the stern of the Japanese ship, officials said, forcing it to withdraw.

When the Kaiko Maru 3 did not abandon the area, the Soviets uncovered a machine gun on the bridge of their ship. About a dozen seamen carrying sidearms and assault rifles also appeared on deck.

U.S. and Japanese salvage ships in the area are routinely escorted by U.S. Navy warships, and the fast frigate USS Badger came to the Japanese ship's aid.

The Badger radioed the Soviet ship four times, officials said, saying that the Soviets were interfering with U.S. property and with a legitimate U.S. search effort.

The Soviets did not respond by radio, but slowly moved away from the buoy, officials said. The buoy was connected to electronic equipment on the bottom of the ocean that sends signals allowing other U.S. ships to know where they are as they continue searching.

U.S. officials complained about three weeks ago that Soviet ships were harassing U.S. search efforts, steaming across the

bows of U.S. ships and churning the water to interfere with sonar signals. The U.S. Navy formally protested to the Soviet navy. But Tuesday a Pentagon spokesman said that there had been "no recent incidents."

The spokesman said that the Soviets had 15 ships in the area, "but their salvage activity has diminished, and they are not as close to our units as before."

In addition to the Badger, the United States has in the area a guided-missile cruiser, a guided-missile destroyer, an ocean-going tug, an oiler-replenishment ship, a Coast Guard cutter, a Coast Guard salvage ship and two leased Japanese ships, including the Kanko Maru 3.

"The search will continue until we find what we are looking for or the on-scene commander determines that further effort would be fruitless," the spokesman said Tuesday. "With the current logistics lines, we can keep units up there indefinitely." ●

NATIONAL CONGREGATE AND MEALS ON WHEELS WEEK

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to introduce along with 48 of my colleagues a resolution designating the week of November 6-13 as "National Congregate and Meals on Wheels Week."

This resolution is indeed a testimonial to the thousands of volunteers, most of whom are elderly themselves, who provide and deliver hot, nutritious meals to millions of senior citizens throughout this Nation. The importance of congregate and home delivered meals for the well-being of our older population has long been recognized by those of us here in Congress and around the country.

This resolution focuses particular attention on the network of public and private agencies who provide meals to needy senior citizens on a daily basis from coast to coast in giant urban areas and small villages. These are people serving other people some of whom cannot serve themselves.

Many of my colleagues are familiar with the congregate and home delivered meals programs which are funded under the Older Americans Act. This program was first enacted in 1972 after a successful demonstration project was conducted. From 1972 to 1978 the congregate meal program was the mainstay of the act.

In 1978 the national home delivered meals program became title III(C)(ii) of the Older Americans Act. Today these programs combined serve millions of meals daily to senior citizens both in senior centers and their own home and this program is one of the most successful of all Federal programs.

It is vital that we point out the value of these meals to those who receive them. In many instances, we are talk-

ing about the difference between independence and institutionalization for senior citizens. I recall a hearing I conducted in 1977 where it was disclosed that upward of 15 to 20 percent of those in nursing homes were there simply because of an inability to maintain a proper diet. This at an enormous cost to the Government when compared to the sums involved in providing one hot meal a day 5 days a week.

Finally, let me pay tribute to some of the organizations which comprise the aging network who are involved with the provisions of congregate and home delivered meals for senior citizens. First the inspiration behind this resolution comes from the National Association of Meal Programs. Also the National Association of Nutrition and Aging Service programs, the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging, and the National Association of State Units on Aging. These groups work together behind a common goal of providing important social and human services to senior citizens across the Nation. Let me also salute the thousands of private Meals on Wheels providers across our Nation who toil day after day to make life better for others. For the sake of all of these groups, I hope we are able to pass my resolution and pay an appropriate tribute to the work they do. ●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, due to previous commitments, I was not present and voting when the House considered various legislation on the following days:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1983

Had I been present, I would have voted against an amendment to H.R. 3231 which would have maintained most of the new law enforcement authority granted under the bill to the Commerce Department, but would prohibit Commerce officers from making arrests without a warrant. I also would have voted against an amendment to strike provisions granting new law enforcement authority to the Commerce Department under the Export Administration Act.

Had I been present, I would have voted for passage of Senate Joint Resolution 159, the Senate version of the resolution, to provide statutory authorization under the War Powers Resolution for peacekeeping purposes in Lebanon for up to 28 months.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

Had I been present, I would have voted for adoption of House Resolution 239, the rule providing for consid-

eration of H.R. 2912, Department of Justice Authorization Act, fiscal year 1984.

During consideration of H.R. 3231, I would have voted against an amendment which prohibited exports of nuclear goods or technology unless the importing country maintains IAEA safeguards on all its peaceful nuclear activities. I would have supported an amendment to that amendment that sought to permit nuclear exports if the item was available from a foreign supplier.

I was paired against, and would have voted against, House Joint Resolution 368, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1984 (conference report).

I would have voted for a motion to recede and concur with an amendment to the continuing appropriations bill dealing with the Department of Defense.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1983

Had I been present, I would have agreed to the Speaker's approval of the House Journal for Monday, October 3.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1983

I would have voted against the rule waiving certain points of order against consideration of H.R. 3958, water resource development appropriations, fiscal year 1984.

I would have voted for the rule waiving certain points of order against consideration of H.R. 3959, supplemental appropriations, fiscal year 1984. I would have voted against final passage of H.R. 3959.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1983

I would have voted against the so-called Edgar amendment to H.R. 3958, making appropriations for water resource development, that sought to reduce the appropriations by \$51.5 million and strike 20 water projects. One of the stricken projects would be the second lock for locks and dam 26 near Alton, Ill. This is an important water project which must be constructed at this time.

I would have opposed and voted against an amendment to H.R. 3648, Amtrak Improvement Act, which sought to provide that Amtrak should issue preferred stock to the Secretary of Transportation to discharge any obligations with respect to loans guaranteed by the Secretary. ●

UNIFORMED SERVICES FORMER SPOUSES HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1983

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, the following letter was sent to me by a

former military wife. I would like to share her poignant story with my fellow Members of Congress. Due to the unfairness these former military wives are subjected to, I became a co-sponsor of H.R. 2175, the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Health Care Act of 1983. I urge all Members of Congress to support H.R. 2175 I believe this letter will tell the whole story:

My military career began when I joined the Navy on June 14, 1945. After completing basic training, I became a Hospital Corps person at Bethesda, Maryland. I intended to make a career of the Navy until I met a young corpsman from Jacksonville, Illinois, James Myers. Jim and I fell in love and shortly, he changed my career direction by asking me to be his wife. We were married at a small, beautiful chapel on the base. Although we did not have much of life's goods, we were happy. I adored my husband and he loved me.

During the ensuing years, in addition to bearing five sons by him, I followed wherever the Navy sent him. During those years we lived in Egypt, Japan, Washington, and Portsmouth, Virginia. I loved Navy life, my husband and my children. Life was rich; God had blessed me beyond measure.

Jim was ambitious and I helped him in many ways. With my aid and encouragement, Jim attended George Washington University at night. Our household schedule revolved around his Navy career and school work. In addition to having mealtimes convenient for him, I often kept the children quiet so that he could study. In addition, many nights we stayed up late together working on his research papers. Jim was such an apt student that—again with my encouragement—he continued his schooling to the doctoral level.

In 1963 we were sent to Portsmouth Naval Hospital. We were happy with our new life and quickly found ourselves very busy. Jim worked with the Boy Scouts and, as usual, went to the top of the organization. In addition, he served as adviser to the Navy Federal Credit Union. He also did volunteer work for the USO. We were active church workers. Because of his exemplary life, in 1968 he was selected an Outstanding Young Man of America. All the while, my husband's career was steadily advancing, as he went from Seaman to Captain.

And then, in 1969, he was sent to Vietnam. When he returned, he had changed. At first, I thought he was reacting to the pressures of war. I asked him to let me help him. He denied that anything was different and reaffirmed his devotion to me and to our family. Shortly afterward, he was ordered to Camp Lejeune and, for the first time in our married life, refused to let me accompany him. I was baffled and hurt. Because he was selected to attend the Staff College in Norfolk, his stay at Lejeune was short. He came back home. When he graduated, he was assigned to the Naval Base in Norfolk. Against my wishes, he moved into the BOQ. Again, I was deeply hurt. Was there another woman? He denied it.

I now know that during those years he was involved with a very, very young woman. I now know that their relationship lasted several years. Yet, my husband did not ask for a divorce until a year before he died. That year, when he became ill, he urged, he cajoled, he insisted that we divorce. He told me that he "wanted to get his

life in order." Still, he denied that there was another woman.

Finally, after much soul searching, much praying, and not a few tears, I agreed. Against my lawyer's advice, who understood more than I what I had to lose, on February 19, 1980, I filed for divorce. Again, against my lawyer's advice, on July 23, 1980, I signed the final divorce papers. Seventeen days later, my husband, who was too ill even to stand up, married his lover. Seven weeks later, on September 17, 1980, he died at Bethesda Naval Hospital where we had first met.

It was only after Jim's death that I found out that the young woman who was to become his second wife had been following him for years and that they had been openly living together in Washington, D.C. Looking back, I can see how my husband could have been beguiled by this woman. When he was in Vietnam, we had the usual family problems at home. The furnace broke down; the car broke down; the boys had school troubles. Our youngest son, Scott, who came down with bronchial pneumonia that winter, took a lot of my time and caused me much worry and concern.

Going through Jim's belongings after his death, I found tapes made by his secret friend. Her conversations show a different life, a life free from family concerns. Her tapes were full of love, sex and intrigue. Not illness. Not school problems. Not broken furnaces.

At divorce, although I had been an active duty wife for thirty-five years, I lost all military benefits that should have been mine. In addition, since my husband died, I received alimony for only two short months. My husband's second wife who had been legally married to him for thirty-nine days, received all of my military benefits. She received my widow's annuity (55% of his basic pay. About half of the annuity will be tax-free since my husband died on active duty.) She received my medical benefits. She received my commissary and exchange privileges. She received my GI Housing benefit. She received my GI educational benefit. In addition, there was \$50,000 in life insurance which I should have received, since it has been paid for out of joint assets, which was denied me.

My husband's second wife now lives well. In addition to my widow's annuity, she has a job that pays her a good salary. Since she is young, she has time to build up another pension while she enjoys mine. My husband's second wife of thirty-nine days can buy her own home with my GI bill. I have just sold my home. I have moved into an apartment because I could no longer afford house payments and the upkeep. My husband's second wife is entitled to my GI bill to further her education if she wishes. I have no money for any type of training. I now work at a discount department store near where I live for minimum wage. When I am sick, I am not entitled to use the Naval Hospital. My husband's second wife of thirty-nine days has my medical privileges.

That is my story. But mine is not an isolated case.

The Committee for Equality and Justice for the Military Wife has evaluated the government benefits my husband's second wife of thirty-nine days received. The total that the taxpayer will pay out to this woman who served a little more than one month as a military wife is more than two and one-half million dollars, or \$2,589,528 to be precise (see attached letter of verification). In addition, Doris Mozley, Chair of the Com-

mittee for Equality and Justice for the Military Wife, received confirmation of a similar high government payout (by phone) from Lt. Col. Thomas R. Tower, Assistant Director of Compensation, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics (Military Personnel and Force Management).

When representatives of the Department of Defense and the Uniformed Services testified before the SASC on the ex-spouse issue in September of 1981, without exception they all felt that "fault" should be considered in awarding pension benefits to a wife. How I wish that were true in my case. If fault had been considered, this woman, who manipulated my husband into divorcing me on his deathbed, would not now be enjoying the fruits of my labors of a lifetime. Hundreds of other ex-military wives have also been cheated out of their widow's annuity for the benefit of another woman who often served not a single day as a military wife. In my own divorce case, I was the only person punished. I suffered because I was an obedient wife who had my husband's health and well-being in mind. I knew it hurt him physically to speak with me about divorce. I wanted him not to hurt. I acted in his best interest, and I will live with that and with my poverty for the rest of my life.

One of the requests that we military wives made to the SASC when the ex-spouse legislation was being considered in 1981-82 was for in-depth studies to see what would be equitable and just for both the military member and the military wife in case of divorce. Doris Mozley suggested several pertinent studies in her Critique of Dr. Korb's testimony to the SASC of May 10, 1982. That Critique was sent out to all members of Congress. Most of those suggested studies are still relevant and needed. We military wives respectfully request that the Department of Defense or the Armed Forces Committees of the House and Senate commission those or similar ones. I urge the members of Congress and the Department of Defense to look hard at the "Throw-Away Military Wife System." Despite some small remedial legislation last year, what happened to me can still happen to a military wife. I urge members of Congress to give me and other women like me justice. Give us laws that will protect us. Give us a system that predicates public benefits on the performance of public service. Give us the pensions and other benefits we earned honorably serving our country as military wives.

ELIZABETH MYERS.

(By Betty Myers as told to Doris Mozley.)

TIMOTHY SCHMIDT, NATIONAL BLIND WORKER OF THE YEAR

HON. ELDON RUDD

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the story of Timothy Schmidt, a remarkable man who truly is an inspiration to all who have ever faced despair or adversity.

Timothy Schmidt, who I am proud to say resides in my home State of Arizona, has been named recipient of the

"Peter J. Salmon National Blind Worker of 1983" award by the National Industries for the Blind. He will receive the award on November 2 at a banquet in his honor in Arlington, Va.

Why was Timothy Schmidt selected over some 5,000 other deserving and dedicated blind workers from throughout the United States who were candidates for this award?

An article about Timothy Schmidt that appeared in a recent edition of Opportunity magazine offers the explanation.

I am confident that after my colleagues read the article, they will agree with me that the National Industries for the Blind could not have made a better choice.

The article follows:

**TIMOTHY SCHMIDT—PETER J. SALMON
NATIONAL BLIND WORKER OF THE YEAR 1983**

Many people have worked hard to overcome a disability and become independent, contributing members of society and this is indeed an admirable feat. Timothy Schmidt, with constant determination and self-confidence, has accomplished this feat no less than three times in the past six years.

When Timothy was a junior in high school he was diagnosed as having Retinitis Pigmentosa and his vision rapidly deteriorated. Timothy persevered and earned his high school diploma. He also earned letters for managing the football, basketball, and baseball teams.

After graduation Timothy attended a junior college but he was not happy. He withdrew from college and became totally dependent on his family for food and shelter. His self-confidence had so dwindled, he felt the public transportation system was too complicated to figure out and he depended on his family for transportation too. Finally, Timothy realized he could not continue existing this way. He wanted to live life rather than watch it pass him by, so he visited the State Vocational Rehabilitation Division. Within a month Timothy was receiving on-the-job training as a teacher's aide in the Work Activities Program at Arizona Industries for the Blind (AIB).

As Timothy's responsibilities on the job increased, so did his self-confidence and his desire to become independent. He tackled the public transportation system and became such a competent traveler that he began assisting his co-workers. Timothy prepared for the day when he would live on his own by taking instruction in home management, including budgeting, shopping and cooking. Timothy was promoted to occupational therapy aide and used his sports experience to provide exercise training for the agency's clients.

Timothy's determination had no limits until the summer of 1981 when he required surgery to remove an enlarged spleen. The operation was debilitating and further complicated by infection. Timothy thought he might never be able to return to work and his future was bleak.

But Timothy had pulled himself up by his bootstraps before and he was ready to do it again. Within four months he was back at AIB looking for a job. His doctors and the staff thought it best for Timothy to take a job in the production unit where he could avoid the physical and mental stress of his previous job and rebuild his skills at his own pace.

And what a pace he set for himself! Not content to merely assemble small parts. Timothy worked his way through more complex assembly right up to machine operations. He attained a position on a continuous belt blister packing machine and his productivity rose from 65% to 99%.

Soon after that Timothy moved into his own apartment and began caring for and supporting himself. For one year all was well in Timothy's world, but during the winter of 1982 he was once again put to the test. Within two months' time, Timothy lost both his brother and father.

Since then he has been a great source of emotional support for his mother, dividing his off-work hours between his apartment and his mother's home. Through it all Timothy has continued his outstanding attendance record and consistently improves his skill level and productivity. A level II Machine Operator, Timothy recently achieved 107% overall on activities as varied as shrink wrapping, skin packing and die cutting.

As Timothy's supervisor said, "There doesn't seem to be any limit to what Timothy Schmidt can learn and do." Timothy is a valuable asset to the Arizona Industries for the Blind and a worthy recipient of NIB's 1983 Peter J. Salmon National Blind Worker of the Year Award.●

WILL THE COWS COME HOME?

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, today and for the past few months, a very serious debate has raged in Washington over the importance of deficits in our national economy. The contestants in this debate have fundamentally divergent views about the impact of deficits on interest rates. Indeed, rarely in our history have we seen such a head-on clash of positions on such a fundamental economic subject. What is particularly interesting is that the contestants in this debate are both members of the Reagan administration: with Chairman Feldstein of the Council of Economic Advisers arguing that deficits cause interest rates to be higher than they otherwise would be, while Treasury Secretary Regan denies that any such relationship can be shown to exist.

Many people have been led by this debate to ask a simple question: With which of his major economic advisers does President Reagan agree? Alas, Mr. Speaker, it is a simple question to which there is not only no simple answer, but, according to the President's official press spokesperson, it is a question to which there is apparently no coherent answer at all.

On September 18, the Washington Post printed excerpts from a transcript of a White House press briefing conducted by Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the fairly straightforward issue of whether or not President Reagan agrees with Donald Regan that deficits are unimportant in influ-

encing interest rates or with Martin Feldstein in believing that deficits have a serious interest rate impact. Those who are confused by this situation will no doubt be comforted by reading this transcript because they will learn that their confusion on the subject is shared by what we have come to know as "the highest levels" in the White House.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 18, 1983]

DO DEFICITS MATTER? WAIT UNTIL THE COWS COME HOME

(Last Wednesday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Martin S. Feldstein gave speeches in which they flatly contradicted each other on whether large federal budget deficits help keep interest rates high. Feldstein argued they do; Regan said that "economies who continue to claim that deficits make for high interest rates should climb down from their celestial observatories and acquaint themselves with terrestrial fact.")

(Following is a partial transcript of a White House press briefing conducted by deputy press secretary Larry Speakes Thursday on whether President Reagan feels high deficits are a cause of high interest rates.)

Q. In this public dispute between Mr. Feldstein and Regan, has the president suggested whose side he's on?

A. No. I think they both agree on policy. I think it's just a matter of debate on whether deficits do count. The president's view on that is known. He prefers lower deficits and he prefers that Congress act to lower deficits.

A: No. He's never been wrong.

Q: Does that mean we could bring the interest rate down even further by tripling the deficit?

A: Just noting that Treasury rate bills yesterday morning were 9.04 percent, down from 9.19 at the end of last week and 9.21 on the week ending Aug. 31. And you know the three-month Treasury bills have fallen substantially in recent weeks and many economists believe the stage is set for a further drop in interest rates.

Q: I'm confused a bit . . . What is the position, or is there one?

A: I just stated it to you . . . that we want lower deficits through reductions in federal spending.

Q: Thus far there doesn't seem to be much link between rising deficits and lower interest rates. Are you indicating that might change?

A: I'm not indicating anything.

Q: Larry, you're giving conflicting signals here. You have Feldstein giving one set of signals and Regan giving another.

A: And what were the words out of mouth? That economists can debate this till the cows come home.

Q: They're your economists and they should be speaking with one voice.

A: Reasonable men have differing opinions and the president has asked for differing opinions.

Q: What is the administration position?

A: Bob (Timberg, Baltimore Evening Sun), how many times have you asked it? How many times have you asked it?

Q: You're saying that you don't really care?

A: Now did you hear me say that? Did you write that down back there?

Q: What is the position?

A: I've stated it. Lower deficits through lower federal spending.

Q: Does that mean lower interest rates?

A: It remains to be seen, Saul (Friedman, Knight-Ridder), you'll have to see.

Q: So there is no administration position on linkage between deficits and interest rates?

A: I don't know that there is any agreement among economists on this issue.

Q: There is no administration position on the question either?

A: I don't know that it can be resolved.

Q: (Is) the White House saying . . . that the administration doesn't know whether lower interest rates will result if we lower deficits as the result of lowering federal spending? That's the bottom line of what you just said.

A: You know, all the economic theories, Saul, are subject to interpretation and, really, you have to take a historical perspective.

Q: If I'm not mistaken, it's the administration position that those budget deficits do threaten economic recovery, [isn't] it?

A: I don't know that you ever heard the president say it. You might have heard some of his advisers say it.

Q: What's the policy here of having Feldstein going out and saying one thing and Regan going out and saying another thing?

A: You can't even pronounce his (Feldstein's) name. When you get out of here you go over to the Treasury Department and then you go over to the EOB (Executive Office Building) and then you come back here . . .

Q: Is it the policy that it's okay for these guys to state different opinions?

A: The president wants strong-willed men. You know what Harry Truman said about the one-armed economists.

Q: One-handed.

A: They'd say on the one hand this and the other hand that.

Q: You've said the president has no view on the subject?

Q: Do deficits count, as Feldstein says, on interest rates?

A: That's a matter economists can debate till the cows come home . . . The president's view is that our policy objective is to bring deficits down. We want reductions in federal spending.

Q: Does he still think if you bring deficits down you bring interest rates down?

A: I don't think he's stated a position on it.

Q: Why should we bring deficits down if we don't know what they do about interest rates?

A: Bringing them down would put the government on an even keel and make it pay its own way. Read Ronald—the gospel according to Ronald Reagan.

Q: You don't know whether the president believes that deficits impinge on interest rates? Can you find out?

A: I think the president could probably give both sides of the argument if you like.

Q: Doesn't he have an opinion at all? He doesn't know?

A: He's familiar with the arguments on both sides, and I think, as I say, you can argue those points, and economists will at the drop of a hat, until the cows come home.

Q: He did during the campaign.

A: What was his position?

Q: He said high deficits cause high interest rates.

A: Well, interest rates have been cut in half and the deficit has doubled.

Q: Well, was he wrong, Larry?

A: Well, that sounds like a UPI lead. It's certainly not an AP lead. "The president says the economists can debate this till . . ."

Q: [In unison] . . . the cows come home.

Q: I want to take a stab . . .

A: Paul (Rodriguez, Bureau of National Affairs, a group of newsletters) . . . you're well over your quota today.

Q: I'm not getting an answer . . .

Q: (New questioner): Can I take one last shot? If the president gets lots of advice and he says he doesn't want yes men . . . at a certain point he has to form an opinion. Clearly this is an issue [on which] one would think he would have formed an opinion. All we're asking is 'Where does the president come down?'

A: He doesn't have to have an opinion on this in order to go after reducing deficits through reducing federal spending and telling Congress we want to cut this federal spending.

Q: What is the purpose in cutting federal spending?

A: Balance the budget, reduce the deficit.

Q: And the reason is?

A: Paul, how many times have I got to tell you? Cool it.●

DISABILITY REFORM MEASURE NEEDS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I have joined with a number of my colleagues as a member of the Select Committee on Aging in examining the ongoing problems associated with required reviews of social security disability beneficiaries. We have also been actively involved in soliciting the views, opinions, and recommendations of State and local officials associated with this program on how best to reform the existing system.

I believe that comprehensive legislative reform is not only necessitated, but is essential if we are to prevent the benefits of those disabled individuals who truly need them. That legislative reform is best outlined in the Social Security Disability Benefits Reform Act of 1983 makes major revisions in the eligibility reviews. More importantly, it codifies the review process so that beneficiaries will not be subjected to the arbitrary and capricious whims of administrators of this program.

The major provisions of H.R. 3755 include: First, a requirement that there be medical improvement before benefits can be stopped; second, require the Social Security Administration to adhere to appeals court decisions in their regional administration of the program; third, continuing payments of benefits until all appeals have been exhausted through the administrative law judge level; fourth, provision of a face-to-face meeting with the original decisionmaker before issuing a formal decision to terminate benefits; and fifth, require that any

future program and policy changes be printed as regulations subject to public comment and review.

As a cosponsor of this measure I believe that it offers a rational and humane way of protecting the rights and benefits of our disabled population. It will help us to avoid the painful spectre of hundreds of thousands of eligible individuals being thrown off the rolls without recourse.

In my own State of New York, Governor Cuomo led the Nation in stopping all reviews of those on the disability rolls until a more uniform method can be adopted. Since the announcement by the State's department of social services last July that the "legal and moral obligations of the disabled were not being met," 11 other States have followed suit and banned further review of beneficiaries. This national outcry was a result of 374,000 people being removed from the disability rolls since March 1981 when the Social Security Administration announced a crackdown on the program to implement a 1980 law which mandates reexamination of recipients once every 3 years unless they are permanently disabled.

As a result of this hasty review, the Select Committee on Aging has been actively examining the national impact of this review on elderly beneficiaries. We believe that H.R. 3755 is the proper approach in addressing the dual concerns of protecting benefits which simplifying the administration of a program which pays \$18 billion a year to 3.9 million individuals. I will work closely with my colleagues to provide for timely consideration of this very important legislation so that the rights of the disabled to these benefits are protected from administrative discretion and budget-cutting whims of those who would rather see denials instead of protections these benefits.●

NO ARMS RACE IN SPACE

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I strongly recommend that my colleagues read the October 16, 1983, Washington Post article by Fred Kaplan on the arms race in space.

The United States and the Soviet Union have a chance to stop the very dangerous and most expensive development of space-based weapons systems. Soviet President Andropov has proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union agree to a ban on space weapons. Fred Kaplan, author and defense correspondent for the Boston Globe, has presented a most convincing case for negotiating a ban on antisatellite weapons now.

The Reagan administration, if it wants to convince the American people and the world that it is serious about arms control, has the chance to show that it is by agreeing to negotiate with the Soviets to ban weapons in space.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 16, 1983]

WE ARE ABOUT TO LAUNCH A COSTLY AND CRAZY ARMS RACE IN SPACE

(By Fred Kaplan)

Sometime very soon, (the date is classified), the United States will test a weapon system that promises to burst through a new threshold in the arms race—a race for military supremacy in outer space. This competition will be almost unimaginably expensive; it will be almost impossible to turn back once it has commenced, and even if the weapons involved work the way they are supposed to, the nation will be less secure in the end.

The new weapon seems deceptively harmless at first glance: a 12-by-13 inch cylinder, loaded with telescopes and infrared sensors, attached to a two-stage rocket small enough to fit under an F-15 jet fighter. The drama—and potential danger—lies in what this small package is designed to do. It's called a Miniature Homing Vehicle (MHV), and the idea is to fly the F-15 almost vertically up to the edge of the atmosphere, then fire the MHV into outer space, where it will home in on—and kill—an enemy satellite.

If the first few tests of the MHV system succeed, we may find ourselves propelled, almost inexorably, toward a new era of military conflict. Maj. Gen. John H. Storrle, director of space for Air Force plans and operations, told a House committee last March: "Space is a place; it is not a mission. We are going to continue to do the things in space that we do in the atmosphere and on the ground and on the seas"—that is, to prepare to fight and win wars. A study signed last year by the Air Force chief of staff, titled "Air Force 2000," calls for "space superiority," which requires "the capability to destroy hostile space systems."

Already, both sides—especially the United States—depend on space for a wide variety of military missions. Most of what we know about the Soviet military, especially about its nuclear weapons, comes from satellites. A great deal of military communications command-control networks, navigations and other support systems also are channelled through satellites. Moreover, Maj. Gen. Bernard Randolph, director of the Air Force space systems, has testified that a "major" object of U.S. space plans is "to expand" our military capabilities in space.

The more we rely on military platforms in space, the more incentive the Soviets will have to develop their own advanced antisatellite (ASAT) weapons, and thus an increasingly crucial element of our military command network will be come increasingly vulnerable.

"Right now," according to Paul Stares of the Brookings Institution, "if we lose our space systems, we'd be hurt but not crippled. If we continue to increase our dependence on space systems, then we're just digging a hole for ourselves."

There's one way out of this hole—and that is to negotiate an ASAT arms-control agreement with the Russians. Yet after our forthcoming ASAT tests, this may be impossible. Air Force officials have testified that it will take only six hours to install an MHV ASAT system on an F-15 fighter anywhere in the world, at a cost of only \$632,000 per

plane. Says Stares, "There's no way the Russians could have confidence that every F-15 isn't carrying an ASAT. What are we going to do? Paint the F-15 difference is it has any ASAT mission?"

Ironically, this moment when we are about to test a new ASAT system is both the last and probably one of the best opportunities for getting ASAT arms-control negotiations under way. To see why requires a brief digression into history.

The United States was the first to develop an ASAT system. From 1963-67, the U.S. Army tested some of its Nike-Zeus ABMs as satellite killers. From 1964-68, the U.S. Air Force fired Thor missiles at deactivated satellites in outer space in what was called the "Squanto Terror" tests (or, in a lower key, "Program 437"). This program was kept alive until 1975.

Not until 1968—well after the Air Force had declared Program 437 "operational"—did the Soviets start up their own ASAT program. The Soviet system is substantially more unwieldy than either the U.S. programs of the 1960s or our forthcoming MHV plan. Their scheme was to launch a "killer satellite" in an orbit that crosses an enemy satellite, and then to blow up the killer, destroying the enemy spacecraft with shrapnel.

Over the next 14 years, the Soviets conducted 20 tests. They have used two different types of guidance systems. One directs the killer-satellite by shining a radar beam on the target. The other is more passive, with infrared systems which seek out the target by the heat that it generates in outer space.

According to John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists, the Russians tested the radar-seeker version 14 times, most recently in 1981, of which 10 were successes. However, more recently, they tested the passive infrared-seeker version six times—and all six were duds.

Even the 10 successes had their limitations. They were all conducted at low altitudes, whereas most U.S. satellites—including all early-warning satellites—are stationed at very high altitudes. There were also conducted within very narrow angles or inclinations (from 60 to 66 degrees), making it difficult to approach even the low-altitude American satellites. Stephen Meyer of MIT concludes, "They've really never had a test of what is would be like going against a real U.S. target."

From 1977-81, the Soviets stopped testing ASATs. Over part of that period, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. held three series of talks on negotiating an ASAT arms-control agreement. Then came the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the death of SALT II—and the ASAT talks faded away.

Last August, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov announced a moratorium on all ASAT testing, and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Submitted an ASAT arms-control proposal to the United Nations, with terms that seem to indicate seriousness. One obvious reason for this seriousness is a realization that the United States is about to come out with a new ASAT system that will probably be much more successful than the Soviet model.

Indeed, administration officials have treated the idea of negotiations dismissively precisely because Andropov has proposed them. The reasoning: his fear of our ASAT only confirms that it can give us an edge in the arms race.

But this is shortsighted, and not just because it lessens the likelihood of an arms-

control treaty. If the United States goes ahead and tests its new ASAT system, the Soviets undoubtedly will break the moratorium and resume their own testing—and probably develop a better weapon than the one they have now. This will provoke us to upgrade our system . . . And the race is on.

From here, any number of scenarios can be imagined: the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. (or both) develops an ASAT that can (potentially) strike satellites at high altitudes as well as low altitudes, thus endangering the all-important early-warning satellites. The other side then develops a system—perhaps involving lasers—that can attack this new ASAT system. Or perhaps he develops a space-based battle station that can defend the satellites. Then the other side builds systems that can attack the defenders. And so it goes. . . .

Indeed, this scenario is precisely what some people have in mind. Although the U.S. Miniature Homing Vehicle program dates back to 1978, its most ardent supporters view it as an entering wedge into the whole panoply of space weapons—some on the drawing boards, some as yet only sparks and glimmers in the fertile imaginations of technocratic enthusiasts—that fall under the rubric of "Star Wars."

Star Wars advocates tasted their first dose of legitimacy last March, when President Reagan told a nationwide TV audience of his "vision of the future." He held out the "hope" that a network of antiballistic missiles (ABMs), space lasers and battle stations—based on decades of research—will "intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reach our own soil or that of our allies."

For years, a fringe element—led by Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) in Congress, Edward Teller and Gen. Daniel Graham (Ret.) in the military-scientific community, and several others in various bureaucracies and think tanks on the east and west coasts—have been keen on moving the arms competition into space. A very small group within the Air Force, recently organized into a Space Command, believes that space can be—as Thomas Karas calls it in his book that chronicles this community—"The New High Ground" from which the United States can reign supreme in all other arenas of warfare.

Reagan's speech—which was heavily influenced by talks with Teller—gave this group the legitimacy that it has long sought. Almost at once, "Beltway bandits" and other consulting firms put in contract bids to study "the military utility of space." More important, it became a high-priority issue inside the national-security bureaucracy.

Over the summer, three major outside studies were commissioned on the politics and technology of Star Wars. At this moment, an interagency group consisting of officials from the State Department, the Pentagon, the National Security Council and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is drawing up evaluations of those studies to present to the president sometime within the next month.

Officials involved in the studies and the interagency meetings say that nobody now knows how to go about even beginning to build a Star Wars system. Says one Pentagon official, "At this point we have no consensus on what it all means. . . . I don't think we have the kind of answers that we could base any sort of policy on."

In any case, officials are discovering technical problems that may be insurmountable.

A ground-based laser wouldn't work through clouds. Even Maj. Gen. Bernard Randolph, director of Air Force space systems, told a House committee last spring that a space-based laser would require 10 megawatts of power (some say much more) and would weigh 150,000 pounds—well beyond the transport capacity of the Space Shuttle. To provide even "a thin AB, capability," we would need 50-100 of these systems. Furthermore, the systems must have perfect accuracy; he likened the mission to pointing a beam "from the Washington Monument to a baseball on the top of the Empire State Building and hold[ing] it there while both of you are moving."

Then there's the cost. Air Force studies have put it at \$500 billion. An analyst on one of the government-sponsored study-groups puts it as high as \$1.2 trillion.

And that probably would not be the end of it. Officials and analysts point out that the Russians could "spoof" any space-based ABM system much more cheaply than it would take us to build one. Just a few techniques: cover the surface of a missile with a mirror that reflects the laser beam; jam the communications between the space system and the ground-control station; shoot it down with a laser system yourself. As one skeptical official puts it, "If it can shoot down a ballistic missile, why can't it shoot down its twin brother?"

Still, the interagency group will not advise Reagan to abandon the Star Wars idea as a piece of budget-busting, technically hopeless pie-in-the-sky. "This is the president's program," says one skeptical official. "We can't tell the president that he's got a nutty idea." Instead, it will probably recommend that the military send the next several years doing research on whether these problems can be overcome. Even this will cost quite a bit of money.

For example, Robert S. Cooper, Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), testified last spring that the "Space Laser Program Plan," which will merely "bring us to a point where we can make reliable planning estimates of weapon development costs and schedules," will cost \$900 million. Other basic research of this sort could cost as much as \$4 billion a year—maybe more—for several years; and even then, nobody will know very much more than before.

All of which leads some analysts to wonder whether it is sensible to start treading down this seemingly endless road to begin with. Though the ASAT program and the Star Wars scheme have different origins, the road to the latter can begin with the former. In fact, the kind of technology needed for advanced ASAT systems—tracking mechanisms, sensors, beams and so forth—is quite similar to the technology needed for shooting down ballistic missiles. And the logic of the ASAT/counter-ASAT arms race provides a grand opportunity for the Star War brigade to bring in their programs through various side or rear entrances if they end up getting locked out of the front door.

The Reagan administration, however, is drawing no connection between ASAT and Star Wars. There is an interagency group dealing with Star Wars and another dealing with ASAT—but they are composed of a different people and they never meet. Similarly, the group concerned with ASAT is contemplating various arms-control ideas—but, according to officials, no one has seriously considered delaying the ASAT test until after these ideas have been fully explored.

In short, an historic opportunity to halt a whole new age in the arms race is being neglected, even ignored—not only by the administration, but by Congress as well. (It is worth noting that the nuclear freeze movements also have paid scant attention to the imminent prospect of an arms race in space.)

It wouldn't be the first time. In 1970, to cite just the most recent parallel, the United States deployed the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile. It incorporated new technology called MIRVs (multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles), which allowed one missile to carry several warheads, each of which could be guided to separate targets.

Before MIRVs, a first strike destroying the other side's land-based missiles was impossible; one missile could hit only one enemy missile; if one side built extra missiles, the other side could counter by building more too. However, with MIRVs, a single missile could (theoretically) destroy several enemy missiles. If the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. acquired MIRVs, both sides would be at once capable of destroying the other's land-based missiles and vulnerable to such an attack themselves.

Some U.S. officials favored proposing a ban on MIRVs during the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, but this was rejected because others felt MIRVs gave us a strategic edge over the Russians. Four years later, the Russians deployed their own MIRVs, and now the same people who opposed a MIRV ban a decade ago decry the Soviet MIRVs which they claim have made our own Minuteman missiles vulnerable.

The most interesting strategic arms-control proposal of recent years calls for getting rid of MIRVs. But it's probably too late.

Henry Kissinger told reporters in 1974, "I would say in retrospect that I wish I had thought through the implications of a MIRVed world more thoughtfully in 1969 and 1970 than I did." But Kissinger's former NSC aides say that MIRVs were studied thoroughly, that Kissinger knew exactly what their implications were from the beginning, but went ahead with them anyway—to gain a strategic edge.

It's the same with the upcoming ASAT test and the growing political pressure for at least elements of the Star Wars plan. As in the case of MIRVs, the administration is failing—even refusing—to think through the implications before the world changes in ways it may later regret. ●

A TRIBUTE TO LECH WALESA

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1983

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Lech Walesa, the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1983.

Mr. Walesa has demonstrated untiring commitment and courage in defending the human rights and freedoms of his fellow workers and his fellow Poles.

His peaceful, nonviolent actions are a standard and an example for the world. The work of Lech Walesa gives

hope to oppressed peoples throughout the world. ●

AMERICA'S TECHNOLOGY HIGHWAY

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, the term high-tech has enlisted many followers as the key words for the economic renewal of our country. The term high-tech is nothing new to the people of Massachusetts and the residents of Route 128, America's technology highway. I am proud to represent the firms along Route 128 and am pleased to share in their success.

One of the pioneers along Route 128 was RCA Automated Systems, who established a research, manufacturing, and engineering site 25 years ago in Burlington, Mass. During these 25 years, RCA Automated Systems has made great contributions to the Commonwealth and our Nation as a leader and innovator among high-technology manufacturers. RCA Automated Systems has proved year after year that dedication to research and technology can propel our Nation into the technological revolution. RCA Automated Systems has been a leader in this revolution and I am proud to share with my colleagues their impressive accomplishments and congratulate RCA Automated Systems on their 25th anniversary.

I commend to my colleagues the following resolution:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RESOLUTION

Whereas, It has been 25 years since RCA Burlington was established as a major research, engineering and manufacturing site in Massachusetts; and

Whereas, These events were a catalyst in the Technological Revolution that has advanced our State and Nation; and

Whereas, Cooperation and recognition between the Government and industry have triumphed establishing State Highway, Route 128, as 'America's Technology Highway'; and

Whereas, RCA Burlington's twenty-five years of electronic engineering success on 'America's Technology Highway' typifies Massachusetts' contribution to the security and prosperity of this Nation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by Mr. Edward J. Markey, United States Representative from the Seventh District in the State of Massachusetts:

That the day of October 21, 1983 be designated RCA Burlington Day throughout this State; and be it further

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of this resolution, signed by Representative and attested by the Clerk, be transmitted to Andrew T. Hospodor, Division Vice-President and General Manager, RCA Automated systems, Burlington, Massachusetts. ●

A PARENT'S COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, several reports have been released lately describing the current alarming state of American education supported with statistics that show poor academic performance and startling rates of illiteracy. We have all been made aware of the severity of this problem and the debilitating impact this can have on our great Nation's future if this situation is not soon remedied.

As school officials, principals, superintendents, teachers, administrators, financial directors, and government officials at all levels work to upgrade school systems across the country in the wake of these reports, I believe we should also call upon parents to assist in these efforts.

Parents hold the key to encouraging and motivating students to achieve to their fullest potential. The parent's role is critical in the final analysis of any reforms in American educational systems.

United Technologies Corp. has recognized the critical role of parents in education and has published a "Parent's Pledge" to enable parents to reaffirm their commitment to a fulfilling and rewarding educational experience for their children. I would like to share this pledge with my colleagues for I believe that if all parents were committed to this pledge we could achieve our goal of bringing the highest quality of education possible to our children.

THE POWER OF PARENTS

Last month we ran a pledge for students to sign and said it would be a great day for America if every one of our students signed it. It would be an even better day if every parent signed this one.

PARENT'S PLEDGE

1. I want my child to have the best possible education and I realize that strong school systems are essential.
2. I will provide a home environment that will encourage my child to learn.
3. I will help my child build a small but meaningful home library.
4. I will insist that all homework assignments are done each night.
5. I will discuss at dinnertime what my child has learned at school each day.
6. I will include stimulating books among the presents I give my child.
7. I will review newspaper stories and TV newscasts with my child and discuss how the news may affect our lives.
8. I will meet regularly with my child's teachers.
9. I will remind my child of the necessity of discipline in the classroom—especially self-discipline.
10. I will help my child appreciate and enjoy the excitement in learning and the thrill of an inquiring mind.

Parent (signed with love and responsibility).

Child (signed with love and appreciation).
Teacher (signed with great expectations).●

THE SOVIET UNION AND ARMS CONTROL—A MIXED SIGNAL AGAIN

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent editorial which appeared in a recent edition of the New York Post dealing with a recent Soviet rejection of President Reagan's proposals for limiting nuclear weapons in Europe.

The thrust of the editorial focuses on the Soviet Union's oftentimes bewildering policies with respect to nuclear arms control. One day they purport themselves to be the peacemakers of the world but if the United States should take the initiative then they will have no part of it.

More importantly the Post editorial details the litany of Soviet travesties which serve to impede world peace and stifle human rights and freedoms in areas of the world.

No nation can advocate for world peace when they invade other sovereign states or finance armed aggression around the world or who installs puppet governments while pulling the strings of repression from Moscow.

And of course what credibility should one give to a nation which calls for world peace one day—and murders 269 innocent people on another.

The Post editorial entitled "Memo to Yuri—It's Action Not Rhetoric That Counts" follows:

[From the New York Post, Sept. 30, 1983]

MEMO TO YURI: IT'S ACTION, NOT RHETORIC, THAT COUNTS

Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's flat rejection of President Reagan's generous proposals for limiting nuclear weapons in Europe is disappointing but hardly surprising.

The Soviets have never been prepared to negotiate seriously.

Their only proposal at the Geneva arms control talks has been one which would leave them with more missiles deployed against Europe than the 250 they had when the negotiations began two years ago.

Clearly, they have no intention of changing that position until NATO actually begins deploying its first missiles to match the Soviet deployment.

That will be in December and between now and then Andropov will be hoping to stimulate large protests throughout Western Europe to cause NATO governments to split from the United States and have second thoughts.

Andropov's demonstrably absurd statements in his response to Reagan provide their own good reasons for NATO to hold firm.

He says the NATO deployment would be "a step against peace" but:

It is the Soviet Union, not the United States and not NATO, which invaded Afghanistan.

It is the Soviet Union which required its puppets to suppress the Polish people.

It is the Soviet Union which finances and arms Vietnam in its aggressions against Cambodia and Laos.

It is the Soviet Union which runs in the guns via Cuba to threaten every country of Central America, and some in Latin America, too.

It is the Soviet Union which provides the arms and advisers to Syria to prevent peace in Lebanon.

Andropov complains of "the unprecedented buildup of the United States' military potential," but it is the Soviet Union which has been engaged in the biggest rearmament drive in history over the past 20 years—taking 18 percent of the Soviet GNP, compared with America's 6 percent, and making paupers of the Soviet people.

He says that NATO's deployment of the missiles would "disrupt the existing military strategic balance," but it is the Soviet Union which disrupts that balance daily.

The United States unilaterally withdrew its missiles from Europe in the 1960s leaving the Soviets with old SS-4 and SS-5 medium range missiles which NATO could safely regard as deterrent, not offensive weapons.

The Soviets radically changed the situation in 1977 by deploying the three-warhead SS-20. They are still being deployed—at the rate of one a week.

So much for disrupting the military balance.

Since the early 1970s, in the course of the two SALT arms limitation negotiations, the Soviets have developed 21 new nuclear weapon systems and are at present testing still another missile in violation of the last SALT understanding.

"People judge the policy of a government," says Andropov, "mainly by its actions."

Exactly.

The governments of the United States and NATO countries do not use poison gas against peasants. They do not incarcerate their critics in slave labor camps. They do not shoot down commercial airliners.●

A TRIBUTE TO FORMER CHAIRMAN WAYNE N. ASPINALL

HON. HANK BROWN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BROWN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to our former colleague and Interior Committee Chairman, Wayne Norviel Aspinall, who passed away Oct. 9, 1983, in Colorado.

Mr. Aspinall served in this body from 1948 until 1972, the last 14 years of his tenure as chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. His record was one of positive contributions to Colorado and the Nation, perhaps more so than any other Member from Colorado in our history. His tremendous efforts in behalf of preserving the environment

while developing our natural resources will long be remembered. Wayne Aspinall was an environmentalist in the true sense of the word, before environmentalism became fashionable. He built his reputation in the House by being tough minded and impeccably honest.

Above all, Wayne Aspinall was a tenacious man who devoted his life to public service. It was a career which started early. Born in Ohio in 1896, he moved to Palisade, Colo., with his family in 1904. He answered his country's call to service during World War I, serving in the Air Service of the Signal Corps. He taught school in Palisade after the war, went to Denver Law School, and returned again to Palisade to practice law. He was president of the local school board, a member of the Palisade Board of Trustees, and in 1931 was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives.

At the statehouse, he was Democratic caucus chairman in 1931, Democratic whip in 1933, and speaker in 1937 and 1938. From 1939 until 1948, he served in the Colorado State Senate, as Democratic whip and as the majority and minority floor leader. During 1943 and 1944, he served overseas as a legal expert for the British and U.S. Armies. With the rank of captain, he participated in the Normandy drive with the allied forces. In 1948, he was elected to the 81st Congress.

While in Congress, Wayne Aspinall sponsored 1,000 pieces of legislation which were enacted. He played a key role in passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act, which established our national wilderness preservation system, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, a blueprint for the development of recreation areas throughout the country.

In Colorado and the West, where water development is so vital to survival and growth, Wayne Aspinall will best be remembered for his efforts to encourage western water development. President Harry Truman appointed him to the Missouri Basin Survey Commission in 1952, and later he was the chief sponsor and architect of the Colorado Storage Project Act. Wayne was often quoted as saying, "There is no such thing as a bad water project."

Beaten in 1972 in a primary reelection bid following redistricting, Wayne Aspinall continued to be actively involved in pushing Colorado's interests. He taught at the University of Wyoming and often worked as a consultant. "As long as I am breathing," he said, "I want to be part of the action. I want to be helping the majority."

During the last 5 years of his life, he faced a painful fight with cancer. It was a battle he fought as tenaciously as any other. He died last week at the age of 87 at his home in Palisade.

Despite criticisms over the years, Wayne Aspinall was proud of his service in Congress as an environmentalist. He once said:

I've been chairman of the committee that created more single use areas, more wilderness areas, than all the rest of them in the history of the country.

This is a record he had a right to be proud of. We in Colorado are proud and grateful for his service to us and the Nation. We will miss Wayne Aspinall very much.●

PRESERVE THE UNITARY TAX METHOD

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I direct your attention to an editorial in the Washington Post, October 8, 1983, concerning the unitary tax issue. Under the unitary method of taxation, States determine a tax on a company's worldwide income through a formula based on the share of the company's sales, property, and payroll falling within the State. The method is designed to assure that the multinationals pay their fair share of the tax burden of the States where they operate.

California and 11 other States have successfully used the unitary method without any indication of hampering industrial growth or placing an undue burden on commerce. The Supreme Court upheld the right of the States to use the unitary method last June in the Container Corp. of America case. But the issue is not over yet.

President Reagan's advisers have recommended that the administration propose legislation limiting the use of the unitary method. Our European allies and the multinational corporations are claiming the unitary method taxes them doubly and inhibits foreign investments. So Treasury is organizing a group of government officials and business leaders to resolve the States' needs for revenues with the diplomatic and trade problems for multinationals.

Mr. Speaker, large corporations have the ability to juggle transactions within their corporations in such a way as to avoid being taxed in one State after another. According to the Multistate Tax Commission, about \$750 million in State revenues would be lost if States were prevented from using the unitary tax method. California alone would lose \$500 million.

The unitary tax method has a track record with numerous States. The method has been fair to corporations. The method has raised needed revenues for the States. And, in spite of the fears that have been raised by our allies, multinationals continue to oper-

ate in States like California that now use the unitary method.

For the sake of States' rights and tax reform, we in the Congress should resist all efforts to overturn or end-run the Container Corp. case.

The article follows:

TAXING MULTINATIONALS

Multinational corporations have raised a hue and cry over a recent Supreme Court decision reaffirming a tax technique that makes it much harder for these companies to avoid paying state taxes on the profits they earn in this country. President Reagan recently decided against supporting a petition for a rehearing of the case, but his Treasury Secretary is setting up a group of business and government officials to work out some accommodation between the conflicting interests of those who worry about states' revenue-raising ability and those who worry about fostering international trade.

The so-called unitary tax method upheld by the court allows states to treat a corporation and its subsidiaries as a unified operation and to assume that the profits earned within a given state are proportionate to the amount of activity—measured by sales, payroll and property—within the state. The 24 states now using the method have found it an efficient way to prevent big companies from juggling intra-corporate transactions to make it appear as if little or no profits were earned within the state. But Japan, Great Britain, Holland and other governments with substantial U.S. markets object to the method on the grounds that it can cause multinationals to be double-taxed if jurisdictions use different bases for taxation.

Greater uniformity among state tax methods would certainly facilitate the operations of not only multinationals but also of the many domestic firms that do business across state lines. Fostering such uniformity would be a useful task for the new working group. But restricting state use of the general unitary method would not. State officials who compare corporate tax returns know well that the problem currently arising from non-uniform methods is not overtaxation but undertaxation. And, as the court noted, the unitary method poses no greater threat of double-taxation than other methods that have far less economic justification.

Foreign governments will naturally seek to minimize the tax burdens of their corporations—and mumble darkly about retaliation if they do not succeed. But requiring states to abandon otherwise reasonable taxing methods because of such opposition essentially means letting foreign governments set state tax policies. If foreign corporations feel they are overtaxed by states, they can turn to their own governments for relief or, as the saying goes, vote with their feet. It is worth noting, however, that California has long used unitary taxation, and that state's record of industrial growth would not suggest that its taxing methods have been an undue burden on commerce.●

SAN MATEO COUNTY ITALIAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION'S ANNUAL COLUMBUS DAY FESTIVITIES; WILLIAM AND MARIE ADDIEGO "MAN AND WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to commemorate Christopher Columbus and at the same time honor the Italian Americans of our Nation, I would like to recognize two Italian Americans whose accomplishments have enriched my district.

On October 8, the Italian-American Federation of San Mateo County will honor Marie and William Addiego as "Man and Woman of the Year." Both have distinguished themselves by their untiring volunteer efforts on behalf of youth groups, senior citizens, and other community activities.

Marie's past activities have included involvement in the local American Association of Retired Persons, the United Galileo Galilei Lodge of San Mateo County, and other charitable projects. She continues to give of her time as a volunteer worker for the local senior adult hot lunch program.

William has a record of community service which spans more than 25 years. He has generously taken on numerous responsibilities, including commissioner of the juvenile justice commission, board member of local programs for runaway and problem children, and leader in programs to provide enriched opportunities for senior citizens in San Mateo County.

All of us have benefited from William Addiego's efforts in the major project he directed in the field of voter registration by mail and his unstinting efforts to expand the resources of the San Mateo County Convention and Visitors' Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that my district includes such individuals as the Addiegos. They are symbols of the contribution which Italian Americans have made to the United States of America. The indomitable spirit of Christopher Columbus lives on in the generations of Italian Americans who have contributed to the rich diversity that makes our Nation great.

I am pleased that we have the opportunity as we commemorate Columbus Day to remember and honor, not only the great European discoverer of this land, but also the Italian-American community which has contributed so much to its greatness.●

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JOE ALTOBELLI AND THE BALTIMORE ORIOLES

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I join with many colleagues and with millions of baseball fans across the country in congratulating the Baltimore Orioles, the 1983 world champions of baseball. They captured the title last night with a 5 to 0 whitewash of the Philadelphia Phillies. Thus the Orioles win their first world championship in 13 years.

I would like to pay a special tribute to the manager of the Orioles who accomplished the remarkable feat of winning a world championship in his first year as manager of the Orioles. I refer to Joe Altobelli—the quiet genius behind the team. Joe Altobelli inherited the job after the Orioles had been so ably managed by the great Earl Weaver. Yet Joe actually got more from the talent than people thought possible. One of the Orioles said it when he observed that "Weaver may have taught us to play but Joe let us play."

As an Italian American—I am extremely proud of the managerial contributions made by Italian Americans such as Joe Altobelli. In fact out of the four finalists in this year's baseball playoffs—three teams were managed by Italian Americans. The great Tom Lasorda from the Los Angeles Dodgers and the young and dynamic Tony La Russa of the Chicago White Sox.

Today is a proud day for the people of Baltimore—and I am sure a special pride is circulating through Little Italy in Baltimore thanks to the great accomplishments of the Orioles and their leader Joe Altobelli. He joins a long line of Italian Americans who have done so much for major league baseball and I am certain that these contributions will continue in the future.●

SALUTE TO MORRIE DARNOV

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 22, 1983, Morrie Darnov will receive the Lion of Judah Award of the State of Israel at a special dinner celebrating Israel's 35th anniversary of statehood.

Morrie Darnov has long been associated with Israel bonds. He has served as tribute chairman for Israel Bond Salutes and has been an active member of the Permanent Israel Bond

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Beverage Division for the past 15 years.

Morrie Darnov is active in a number of community organizations. He is a longtime member of the Wilshire Boulevard Temple, the Gift of Life chapter of City of Hope, and Mason of the Ionic Lodge.

Morrie Darnov will be celebrating his 54th birthday on the evening of the salute in his honor. I ask the Members to join me in congratulating Morrie Darnov, his wife Natalie, daughter Sharon Elaine, and son Allen Mark on this special occasion and to wish him many more years of success and fulfillment.●

EDUCATION IN THE SCIENCES: AN ISSUE OF INCREASING IMPORTANCE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the National Association of Minority Entrepreneurs for its work in addressing the pressing need for improved scientific education in the Harlem community.

I believe that the donation of one's time to exploring the untapped resources of the black community is most admirable. Particularly when so much remains to be done in the field of education. Students in lower income areas suffer from a dearth of exposure to the sciences, largely because of poor equipment. Computers and laboratory facilities are inadequate to properly prepare these students for a high-tech age.

The acquisition of proper educational tools is absolutely vital if the children in these communities are to become productive citizens. Through the dedicated efforts of community groups such as the National Association of Minority Entrepreneurs, our goal is attainable. It requires a firm resolve, Mr. Speaker, and I have faith that we will succeed.●

THE DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY CELEBRATE THEIR 350TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the 350th anniversary of the founding of the Daughters of Charity which will be celebrated on November 29, 1983.

In recognition of their unselfish devotion to the poor, I am inserting a

brief summary of the apostolic endeavors of the Daughters prepared by my constituent Mrs. Valli M. Ryan:

THE DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY OF ST. VINCENT DEPAUL

The Daughters of Charity are a worldwide community founded in 1633 in France by Vincent dePaul and Louise deMarillac. Both are canonized saints of the Catholic Church. Louise was proclaimed "Universal Patron of Social Workers" by Pope John XXIII in 1960.

On November 29, 1633, Louise deMarillac accepted 3 or 4 girls chosen by Vincent dePaul to be trained in service of the Poor. This is the origin of the Company of the Daughters of Charity. Today the "Company" numbers about 32,000 serving throughout the world. For more than three centuries a Daughter of Charity was recognized by her distinctive headdress, the white cornette or "white wings", which have been termed the "universal symbol of charity." In response to modern times, her religious habit was modified in 1964, and the cornette was replaced with a simple blue veil.

The Central Motherhouse of the Daughters of Charity is located in Paris, France. Ministries in health, education, social services, and pastoral care are administered at a provincial level to serve the poor within a province's geographic area.

In the United States, Elizabeth Bayley Seton founded the first native religious community of women in 1809 at Emmitsburg, Maryland. Soon after she sought to unite her fledgling Order with the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent dePaul. The union with the French Order took place in 1850 about 30 years after Elizabeth's death. Elizabeth Ann Seton was canonized by Pope Paul VI on September 14, 1975, the first native of the United States to be elevated to sainthood.

Today there are five provinces of Daughters of Charity in the United States.

Province and Headquarters:	No. of sisters
Emmitsburg (a.k.a. Southeast)— Emmitsburg, MD.....	478
Northeast—Albany, NY.....	299
East Central—Evansville, IN.....	279
West Central—St. Louis, MO.....	391
Far West—Los Altos Hills, CA.....	204

U.S. Daughters of Charity..... 1,651

¹ 1,393 active, 258 retired.

Today, the Daughters of Charity in the United States carry on the work of their French and American foundresses, Louise deMarillac and Elizabeth Seton who started a systematic movement to render service to all forms of human misery—the sick in their homes and later in hospitals, the foundlings, the unmarried mothers, the mentally ill, prisoners, and others as the need arose. Schools were opened to receive the children of the poor.

In 1982 a survey found the American Daughters of Charity conducting their apostolic endeavors in 35 states and the District of Columbia.

The National Shrine of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, which attracts pilgrims and visitors from all over the world, is located at Emmitsburg, Maryland. Preserved there are the historic buildings associated with the founding days of Mother Seton's American community and where the relics of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton are enshrined in the Shrine Chapel.

The American Daughters of Charity served mankind in the following types of institutions in the United States in 1982

Health:	Institutions
Hospitals.....	39
Government operated hospitals for Hansen's Disease staffed by Daughters of Charity.....	2
Hospices.....	2
Family health clinics, geriatric centers, etc.....	12
Wellness centers.....	2
Visiting nurse service.....	1
Education:	
Colleges (senior or junior).....	3
Grades K-12.....	68
Religious education centers.....	7
Continuing education, campus ministries, etc.....	6
Social services:	
Residential child care centers and homes for unwed mothers.....	13
Day care centers.....	14
Parish and diocesan social work, Catholic Charities, emergency shelter for children, prison ministry, etc.....	58
Homes for aged.....	6
Other: National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton, Emmitsburg, Maryland.●	

NEWSPAPER EDITOR CALLS FOR ANNUAL DAY IN MEMORY OF AIRLINER VICTIMS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, in a column that was published recently in the Flint, Mich., Journal, that newspaper's editor, Alfred L. Peloquin, wrote very movingly of the terror and suffering of the 269 people aboard Korean Air Lines flight 007 when it was shot down by a Soviet fighter plane. The column provides us with a chilling insight into the last moments of those doomed people. It puts into human terms of fear and pain the terrible way their lives ended as the result of a merciless and brutal military decision. Mr. Peloquin suggests that a national day of remembrance for the victims would be appropriate each year—a day in which we mourn their deaths but also rededicate ourselves to the values of freedom and human life. I would like at this point to share with my colleagues in the Congress the column written by Mr. Peloquin for their reflection and consideration.

WE NEED ANNUAL DAY TO REMEMBER FLIGHT 007 VICTIMS

I cannot shake from my mind, no matter how hard I try, the nightmare vision of the last few minutes of 269 fellow human beings on Korean Air Lines Flight 007 Aug. 31, 1983.

No matter what scenario I devise from the available bits of evidence, those last terrifying minutes inside a dark fuselage at 35,000 feet over the Sea of Japan must have been a "veritable screaming hell."

Those words come from one of two veteran military jet pilots I turned to last week in reconstructing the final agonies of the

big Boeing 747 on its tragic flight from New York to Seoul.

The Soviet Sukhoi-15 jets were not the only enemy stalking Flight 007 in the early morning hours of darkness that day.

At almost seven miles up, the outside temperature of the frigid sky is about 50 degrees below zero. And the air is thin, far too thin to support the oxygen needs of breathing humans.

(Modern jets counteract both by pressurizing cabins to the approximate conditions of sea level, and by heating cockpits and passenger compartments to acceptable temperatures. And statistics show that jet travel, under almost all circumstances except missile or cannon attack or outright collision, is dramatically safer than surface highway traffic.)

Evidence to date indicates Flight 007 did not disintegrate in midair when the Soviet heat-seeking missiles hit home. While it suffered massive damages and went out of control, its crew was still in radio contact a minute after the explosion.

Japanese radar tracked its death flight to 16,000 feet in approximately four minutes—no vertical dive, but a rate of fall less than 60 miles an hour.

The Japanese, in fact, did not lose final radar contact until 12 minutes after the attack—when the crippled 747 apparently crashed into the sea.

The terror of those minutes to the 240 innocent passengers and the crew of 29 can be extrapolated from the final words of the Korean captain. He was describing all engines apparently dead and "rapid decompression."

It has also been described as "explosive decompression," in this case the result of missile shrapnel or parts of the jet engine or wing piercing the airliner's fuselage and blowing it open to the elements.

What happens next can best be described in the words of one of the jet pilots I ask for comment:

"Decompression at that altitude would result in an explosive, rapid rush of air from inside the aircraft (to equalize the outside atmosphere). Visibility would be decreased in two ways.

"Papers, loose baggage, handbags, pillows, blankets, loose articles of clothing would fly in all directions. Compartment humidity would precipitate (into visible moisture), creating an almost instant whirling fog.

"At 50 degrees below zero, there could be as little as 60 seconds before death by freezing.

"The time of useful consciousness, without immediate access to supplemental oxygen systems, would be in the neighborhood of 20 to 30 seconds."

So, in the best of the worst scenarios, it would appear that death may have come swiftly and almost mercifully, if horribly, to those passengers who survived the initial attack or were not pulled clear of the plane in those first terrible seconds of decompression.

If oxygen masks were still operative, however, and any remaining blankets or heavy clothes near at hand to help fend off the crippling cold, some of the doomed 269 may have lived to survive the entire eternity of those 12 harrowing minutes.

So none of us should block out of our minds the sight of that big jet, and its cargo of innocents, falling almost lazily and interminably through the darkened skies to its burial place on the floor of a faraway ocean, 900 feet down.

It should remind us that we live in a world where deliberate brutality and barbarism, as tools of national policy in some countries, are always baring their fangs in an attack against the forces of civilized humanity.

If there is hope for the citizens of the world to come, moreover, there must be an unflinching awareness of this undeclared war, and a determination among free nations to stay banded together, strong and unafraid.

It may be too much to hope that Aug. 31, 1983, will be remembered in years to come through international anniversary days of mourning—and of rededication to the values of freedom and individual human life.

But perhaps it is the only way to avenge those deaths, of men and women and children from different nations, to make them everlasting symbols of the single hope of this world—human decency.

Let us begin now to mark Aug. 31, 1984, a Friday, as a day to mourn once again the loss of those 269 to Soviet paranoia.●

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL POSTAL PRESS ASSOCIATION

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, next year, the National Postal Press Association, an affiliate of the American Postal Workers Union, will celebrate its 20th anniversary.

Founded in Miami Beach, Fla., in 1964, the association has maintained its national office in south Florida since that time. Its one and only president, Hank Greenberg, assumed his office during the first elections held by the association in 1969. He has been the guiding force of the organization.

The association serves as an information and education service for local postal unions around the country. It represents 700 members and 300 newspapers. Its activities include teaching local affiliates how to setup and operate their own papers and provides continuing information on the status of legislation and other issues of particular interest of postal workers. It is through these local papers that our Nation's postal workers are able to stay well-informed and knowledgeable, thus keeping their union strong.

I know our colleagues will want to join me in offering congratulations on this important anniversary and in wishing the association continued success in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO POPE JOHN PAUL II ON 5TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to take the opportunity to pay tribute to one of the most remarkable of all world religious leaders, Pope John Paul II, who yesterday observed his fifth anniversary as leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

Pope John Paul II has truly been an apostle of peace in the world and that commitment has dominated his agenda as Pope. He has displayed enormous personal dedication and courage in promoting the cause of world peace—traveling firsthand to such dangerous trouble spots as Central America.

The Pope has also lent critical moral support to the struggle for freedom within his homeland of Poland. His views have bolstered the ambitions of leaders such as Lech Walesa to bring about improvements in basic human and civil rights in this great nation—an effort which was rewarded last week when Walesa won the 1983 Peace Prize.

As many of my colleagues realize—the Pope narrowly survived death by an assassin's bullet during the early days of his tenure as Pope. Instead of having this serve as a deterrent to his highly visible nature as Pope, it served to reinforce it and since this tragedy the Pope has traveled thousands and thousands of miles to preach the word of world peace.

Pope John Paul II has also been an inspirational figure not just to the Roman Catholics of the world but to all all of those who cherish and work for world peace. He is a man who has a great love for the children of the world. His visits around the world always seem to include stops at schools and orphanages.

I recall in late 1980 when I was traveling in Italy doing some earthquake relief work for the victims of the tragedy. I had a private audience with the Pope and I told him of our work. He was most interested in the fact that others in my delegation had distributed Christmas presents to the little children of the town, and his face visibly lightened when we spoke or our meetings with the children of the earthquake region.

Let us hope that in the ensuing 5 years. The world moves closer to the goal of world peace. This would be such a fitting tribute to Pope John Paul II who for 5 arduous years has served as an inspiration for the cause.●

SLAVIC CULTURE WEEK

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, this week, October 16-24, New York is celebrating Slavic Culture Week for the sixth year, and, for the first time, this important heritage week is being marked in some other States as well.

Slavic Culture Week is especially noteworthy because, not only does it acquaint the American public with the Slavic culture and heritage, but it also gives our schools and libraries an opportunity to promote the study of Slavic culture and its contribution to America.

The week will reflect this with a mix of entertainment and educational activities—religious services, folk art exhibitions, concerts and library exhibits—designed to explore the diverse ethnic branches that make up the Slavic tree, including Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Czech, Macedonian, Polish, Russian, Carpathorussian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, and Ukrainian.

The 5 million Slavs in the United States today are an integral part of the immigrant threads that have made the fabric of our society so strong and so colorful. I am proud to join New Yorkers in marking Slavic Culture Week and commend the Slavic American Cultural Association, Inc., the Slavic Cultural Club of the City College of City University of New York and all the other Slavic-American organizations which joined in sponsoring this important week.●

NEW COMMUNITY CORPORATION MARKS 15 YEARS

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1983

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it was 15 years ago that the New Community Corp. was established in my home city of Newark in the wake of the devastating riots of 1967 as a developer of federally subsidized housing in the central ward. Those who were involved in the early days of the program were trying to fashion a response to the critical needs of the city. In these past 15 years, the New Community Corp. has become one of the leading managers of Federal housing, and has gone far beyond their initial aspirations of providing decent shelter to low income people in Newark.

The New Community Corp. is much more than a developer of housing, the emphasis is on developing communities. The vision and organization that

has gone into the planning of New Community Corp. has made it quite a success story.

On October 21, the New Community Corp. will celebrate these 15 years of progress at a gala ball. I am proud to have been a part of the honorary planning committee, along with Donald Mann, vice president for public affairs for Prudential Insurance Co., who chairs the committee, and committee members Thomas H. Kean, Governor of New Jersey; Robert A. Beck, chairman of the Prudential Insurance Co.; Dr. Stanley Bergen, president, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey; Jane Burgo, Secretary of the State; State Senator John Caulfield; Raymond G. Chambers, president, Wesray Corp.; Leonard Coleman, commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Energy; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Cornwall, of the Fund for New Jersey; Dr. James Cowan, president of United Hospitals; Commissioner Barbara Curran, the public utilities commission; former Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick; Adrian M. Foley, of Connell, Foley & Geiser; the Most Reverend Joseph Francis, bishop of the Archdiocese of Newark; mayor Kenneth Gibson; Jerome Greco, president of the Essex County Board of Freeholders; Steven B. Hoskins, of McCarter & English; Edward D. Knapp, president of First National State Bank; John L. Kraft, of Kraft & Hughes; U.S. Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG; Edward Lenihan, president of Renaissance Newark; Aubry Lewis, vice president of F. W. Woolworth Co.; Leonard Lieberman, president of Supermarkets General Corp.; Richard S. Locke, executive vice president of E. F. Hutton & Co.; Charles Marciano, president of the New Jersey AFL-CIO; Commissioner John Renno of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs; Bernard Shanley, of Shanley & Fisher; Essex County Executive Peter Shapiro; Harold Sonn, president of Public Service Electric & Gas; Essex County Registrar Larrie W. Stalks; Robert Van Fossan, chief executive officer of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance; Frederic S. Topor, general manager of Western Electric Co.; Charles Whigham, president of City National Bank; Joan M. Wright, director of the New Jersey Division of Women; and Dr. A. Zachary Yamba, president of Essex County College.

Mr. Speaker, new Community Corp. is a symbol of hope and the 15 year anniversary is a testimony to those who refused to abandon their belief in the future of Newark. I commend all of those involved with the gala ball, and I know it will be a tremendous success. ●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February

4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, October 18, 1983, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 19

9:30 a.m.

*Judiciary

Security and Terrorism Subcommittee

To continue hearings to explore Marxism and Christianity in revolutionary Central America.

SR-485

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the scope of child abuse and juvenile delinquency.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 663, to prohibit price and other Federal crop supports on highly erodible lands which have not been cultivated for agricultural purposes in the last 10 years, and to begin markup of S. 129 and H.R. 24, bills to provide that all Federal lands within the Hector Land Utilization Area in the State of New York shall be considered part of the Green Mountain National Forest, S. 566, to release a reversionary interest in specified land to the South Carolina State Commission on Forestry, and S. 1503, to release the reversionary clause by the Federal Government on certain land in the deed to the land conveyed to the State of Delaware in 1954.

SR-328A

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the impact of proposed regulatory authority of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy on national defense and related Government activities.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1678, to provide for the completion of the strategic pe-

troleum reserve, and to insure implementation of U.S. energy emergency preparedness policy established by the Energy Emergency Preparedness Act (Public Law 97-229).

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1330, to develop long-term job opportunities in public works, and S. 1739, to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Bruce D. Beaudin and Nan R. Huhn, each to be an associate judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to consider H.R. 3959, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1984.

SD-192

Armed Services

Preparedness Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the current status of the national defense stockpile.

SR-222

Foreign Relations

Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations, and Environment Subcommittee

To hold hearings on international communications and information policy.

SD-419

OCTOBER 20

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 1149, to designate certain lands in Oregon as wilderness.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1728, to establish a national task force on organ procurement and transplant reimbursement, and related proposals.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the impact of the recent drought on American farmers, and to assess efforts by the administration in providing relief.

SR-328A

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nominations of Jack E. Ravan, of Georgia, to be Assistant Administrator for Water, and Courtney M. Price, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Administrator for Enforcement, both of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

**Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee**

To hold hearings to review certain programs for older veterans.

SD-628

10:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to review the gross national product for the 3d quarter.

SD-562

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold closed hearings on alleged arms agreements between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. during the Kennedy administration.

Room to be announced

OCTOBER 21

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1504, to provide for protection of historic shipwrecks, structures, and artifacts located on a seabed or in the subsoil of the lands beneath U.S. waters, and S. 1647, to authorize the use of funds from rental of floating drydock and other marine equipment to support the National Maritime Museum in San Francisco, Calif.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous trade and tariff bills.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 1581, to grant congressional approval to the central interstate low-level radioactive waste compact.

SD-226

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to review the impact of deficits on interest rates.

SD-138

11:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Courts Subcommittee

Business meeting, to markup S. 1706, to provide for the positive identification of persons holding identification documents.

SD-226

OCTOBER 24

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to discuss the committee report and its recommendations on reform of corporate taxation.

SD-215

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 1870, proposed Credit and Debit Card Counterfeiting and Fraud Act.

SD-226

OCTOBER 25

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review computer security in the Federal Government and the private sector.

SD-124

Labor and Human Resources

To resume oversight hearings on alleged illegal sales of union memberships or books to unqualified welders by officials of local chapters of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1746, proposed Freedom from Government Competition Act.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on vocational educational programs administered by the Department of Education.

SD-628

OCTOBER 26

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings to review computer security in the Federal Government and the private sector.

SD-628

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to review volunteer initiatives in health.

SD-430

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine State, local and private sector initiatives in controlling health care costs.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1330, to develop long-term job opportunities in public works, and S. 1739, to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to investigate alleged involvement of organized crime and mismanagement of funds in the hotel and restaurant workers' union (HEREIU).

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 1841, proposed National Productivity and Innovation Act.

SD-226

Veterans Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1747, to establish educational assistance programs for veterans of peacetime service, to close

the post-Vietnam era veterans' educational assistance program to new participants, and to repeal the December 31, 1989 termination date of the Vietnam-era GI bill, the substance of S. 1873, to require the President to report to Congress no later than July 1, 1987, concerning the need for incentives, including a new educational assistance program for service members, to assist in the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel in the Armed Forces, and to hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Veterans' Education and Employment Assistance Act (Public Law 94-502).

SR-418

OCTOBER 27

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

The Board, to hold a general business meeting.

EF-100, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1546, proposed Deepwater Port Act Amendments of 1983.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Joint Economic

To resume hearings on job training needs of American workers.

Room to be announced

OCTOBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous items, including S. 499, S. 831, S. 842, S. 1231, S. 1807, S. 1914.

SD-215

NOVEMBER 1

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

NOVEMBER 2

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1707, proposed Competition in Television Production Act.

SR-325

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), focusing on acid rain provisions.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education.

SD-430

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1196, to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Claims Court with respect to certain claims of the Navajo Indian Tribe.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to determine the legislative intent of the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203), with relation to Shee Atika, Inc.

SD-124

NOVEMBER 3

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1330, to develop long-term job opportunities in public works, and S. 1739, to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States.

SD-406

NOVEMBER 4

9:30 a.m.

*Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1707, proposed Competition in Television Production Act.

SD-106

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act (P.L. 94-469).

SD-406

NOVEMBER 8

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To resume hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (P.L. 95-95), focusing on acid rain provisions.

SD-406

NOVEMBER 9

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education.

SD-430

NOVEMBER 10

9:30 a.m.

*Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise certain provisions of the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To resume hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (P.L. 95-95), focusing on acid rain provisions.

SD-406

NOVEMBER 15

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the current condition of America's coal industry.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To resume hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (P.L. 95-95), including a related measure S. 768.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings to redefine old age provisions contained in the Older Americans Act.

SD-430

NOVEMBER 16

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to review the human resources impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's legislative veto decision.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review current gas markets and alternatives

for delivery of Alaskan gas through the Alaska natural gas transportation system to those markets.

SD-366

NOVEMBER 17

9:45 a.m.

*Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on Federal arts policy.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To resume hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (P.L. 95-95), including a related measure S. 768.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on federal arts policy.

SD-430

NOVEMBER 29

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review targeted scarce resource provisions of the Older Americans Act.

SD-430

NOVEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

DECEMBER 6

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review long-term care policy provisions of the Older Americans Act.

SD-430